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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1937



Borough of Epsom & Ewell, Dorking & Leatherhead  
Urban, and Dorking & Horley Rural Districts

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**Medical Officer of Health**  
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MUNICIPAL OFFICES ANNEXE,

14, WATERLOO ROAD,

EPSOM.

*June, 1938.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committees of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, of the Urban Districts of Dorking and of Leatherhead, and of the Dorking and Horley Rural District.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you an Annual Report upon the health of each of the above-mentioned districts, which combine for the purpose of the provision of a whole-time Medical Officer of Health. The report is arranged in accordance with the suggestions contained in Circular 1650 of the Ministry of Health. The total area of the combined districts is 82,843 acres, with a total estimated population at mid-year 1937 of 114,580.

Reference to the figures in the Report, some of which are summarised on page 4, indicate that healthy conditions continue to prevail in the various districts.

I have to acknowledge the helpful and conscientious service of all members of the Health Departments and the co-operation of the chief officers of the Councils. I am grateful also to the Chairmen and members of the Committees with whom my work is particularly connected for their continued support and consideration.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY  
DURING THE YEAR 1937.

DISTRICT.	Rate per 1,000 total population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population										Rate per 1,000 live births.
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes*	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	
England & Wales ....	14.9	0.61	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.80	58.00
Dorking U.D. ....	14.0	0.88	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.53	1.06	4.23	21.21
Borough of Epsom and Ewell ....	13.5	0.44	6.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.12	0.45	0.00	35.33
Leatherhead U.D. ....	15.0	0.39	8.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.73	3.24	26.00
Dorking & Horley R.D. ....	13.6	0.64	10.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.39	0.00	32.44

\* The district death rates (all causes only) have been adjusted by an areal comparability factor to eliminate variations in rates due to difference in population constitution.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

DISTRICT.	Rate per 1,000 total births.		
	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Total.
England and Wales .... .... ....	0.97	2.26	3.23
Dorking U.D. .... .... ....	0.00	0.00	0.00
Borough of Epsom and Ewell .... .... ....	0.00	3.80	3.80
Leatherhead U.D. .... .... ....	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dorking & Horley R.D. .... .... ....	0.00	3.44	3.44

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

DISTRICT.	Rate per 1,000 population.		
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	All forms.
England and Wales .... .... ....	0.58	0.11	0.69
Dorking U. D. .... .... ....	0.35	0.00	0.35
Borough of Epsom and Ewell .... .... ....	0.42	0.02	0.44
Leatherhead U. D. .... .... ....	0.39	0.00	0.39
Dorking & Horley R. D. .... .... ....	0.54	0.05	0.60

# DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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*Medical Officer of Health:*

CYRUS IVE, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),  
D.P.H.

*Sanitary Inspector:*

D. ALLAN, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

*Clerical Staff:*

K. G. BEWICK, Cert.S.I.B., Clerk to Medical Officer of Health.

D. S. BATES, Clerk to Sanitary Inspector.

(The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical assistant act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley).

# DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

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## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1937

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### 1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres) ... ... ... ... ... ...	9,511
Population (Census 1931) ... ... ... ...	15,204
Population (estimated mid-year 1937) ... ...	16,910
Density (persons per acre) ... ... ...	1.8
Number of private families or separate occupiers (Census 1931) ... ... ... ...	4,051
New houses certified 1937 ... ... ...	193
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1937 ... ... ...	4,851
Rateable Value ... ... ... ...	£184,352
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ... ...	£703

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births—				
Total ...	236	117	119	
Legitimate ...	223	110	113	Birth Rate 14.0
Illegitimate ...	13	7	6	
Still Births—				
Total ...	15	12	3	Rate per
Legitimate ...	14	11	3	1,000 total
Illegitimate ...	1	1	—	births ... 59.7
Deaths (net) ...	186	97	89	Crude Death
				Rate ... 11.0

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	...	...	5
Death rate of infants under one year of age—					
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	21.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	22.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from—					
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—
Whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	1

Table I shows a comparison of vital statistics of the Dorking Urban District from the year 1881 with those for England and Wales.

TABLE I.

Period.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 living. (Annual Rates 1931—1937)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000. (Annual Rates 1931—1937)		Average Annual Infant Mortality Rate.† (Annual Rates 1931—1937)	
	England & Wales.	Dorking U.D.	England & Wales.	Dorking U.D.	England & Wales.	Dorking U.D.
1881—1890	32.4	26.8	19.1	14.9	142	82
1891—1900	29.9	22.1	18.2	14.4	153	92
1901—1910	27.2	21.6	15.4	14.2	128	86
1911—1920	21.8	16.5	14.4*	13.2*	100	70
1921—1930	18.3	16.0	12.1	13.0	72	46
1931	15.8	13.3	12.3	12.6	66	45
1932	15.3	13.1	12.0	12.6	65	15
1933	14.4	15.1	12.3	12.4	64	28
1934	14.8	13.2	11.8	11.4 (9.6)	59	14
1935	14.7	16.1	11.7	11.0 (9.2)	57	49
1936	14.8	16.4	12.1	13.4 (11.2)	59	47
1937	14.9	14.0	12.4	11.0 (9.2)	58	21

† *i.e.*, Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 births.

\* Including civilian mortality only from 1915—1920.

The death rate figures in parentheses have been adjusted by the "areal comparability factor" (See page 8).

### BIRTHS.

The total live births accredited to the area by the Registrar General were 236, of which 117 were of males and 119 of females. This total represents a live birth rate of 14.0 per thousand of the estimated resident population, compared with the rate of 14.9 for England and Wales as a whole. The still-birth rate is 0.88 compared with 0.61 for England and Wales.

## DEATHS.

The deaths accredited to the area after correction for inward and outward transfers were 186, of which 97 were of males and 89 of females. This represents a crude death rate of 11.0 of the estimated resident population, compared with the rate of 12.4 for England and Wales as a whole.

In order that the mortality of the district may be properly compared with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary, however, to eliminate differences caused by variation in the composition of the two populations as regards age and sex. For this purpose an areal comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar General, and when applied to the crude death rate of the district, an adjusted death rate of 9.2 is obtained. This compares favourably with the death rate for England and Wales, and is good evidence of the healthy conditions prevailing in the district.

The causes of death are set out in Table II.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered five. The infant mortality rate for the year is 21 per thousand live births, compared with the rate for England and Wales of 58 per thousand live births.

TABLE II. CAUSES OF DEATH IN DORKING URBAN DISTRICT.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	....	—	—	—
2. Measles .....	....	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever .....	....	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough .....	....	1	1	2
5. Diphtheria .....	....	—	—	—
6. Influenza .....	....	2	7	9
7. Encephalitis Lethargica .....	....	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	....	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	....	4	2	6
10. Other Tuberculosis .....	....	—	—	—
11. Syphilis .....	....	—	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis .....	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	....	11	13	24
14. Diabetes .....	....	1	4	5
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage .....	....	2	3	5
16. Heart Disease .....	....	13	15	28
17. Aneurysm .....	....	3	1	4
18. Other Circulatory Diseases .....	....	12	24	36
19. Bronchitis .....	....	3	4	7
20. Pneumonia (all forms) .....	....	6	2	8
21. Other Respiratory Diseases .....	....	1	—	1
22. Peptic Ulcer .....	....	1	—	1
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) .....	....	—	1	1
24. Appendicitis .....	....	1	—	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver .....	....	1	—	1
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc. .....	....	1	—	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases .....	....	1	2	3
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .....	....	2	—	2
29. Puerperal Sepsis .....	....	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes .....	....	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. .....	....	2	1	3
32. Senility .....	....	2	—	2
33. Suicide .....	....	4	1	5
34. Other Violence .....	....	11	2	13
35. Other defined Diseases .....	....	13	6	19
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown .....	....	—	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :				
Smallpox .....	....	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .....	....	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis .....	....	—	—	—
	All causes .....	97	89	186

## 2. --GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL NURSING.—The Dorking Queen's District Nursing Association employs a nurse for general nursing in Dorking Town and the Dorking Benefit Nursing Association employs two nurses for midwifery

work in the same area. This Association also undertakes both general and midwifery nursing in North Holmwood and Mickleham. Brockham is covered for both branches of nursing by the Brockham Nursing Association and midwifery work is also undertaken in this Parish by the Betchworth Nursing Association. Boxhill is included for district nursing with the Walton-on-the-Hill Nursing Association.

(b) NURSING OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—There is no provision for the nursing of cases of measles or other infectious disease.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens taken by medical practitioners are sent for bacteriological examination to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in London, or to Dr. L. P. Chamberlain, Pathologist to the East Surrey Hospital and the Dorking & District Hospital.

During the year 1937 the number of examinations made was as follows—

For the diagnosis of Diphtheria	...	...	...	41
„ „ „ „	Tuberculosis	...	...	26
„ „ „ „	Enteric Fever	...	...	1

Laboratory examinations required to establish the diagnosis of suspected venereal disease in a communicable stage are arranged for under the Surrey County Council's Venereal Diseases Scheme. Samples of milk, food and potable water are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories in London.

#### HOSPITALS.

The Council's Isolation Hospital is situated in Logmore Lane, Westcott. The permanent buildings consist of an administrative block and a ward block, which contains two wards of equal capacity of about 15,000 cubic feet, a brick building containing mortuary, laundry, disinfector, coal shed; an ambulance shed; and a caretaker's cottage.

There are, in addition, two ward blocks of corrugated iron, each containing two wards of a capacity of about 4,000 cubic feet each, and, in one, an additional room of 1,000 cubic feet. The total accommodation is for 38 patients.

The regular nursing staff consists of a Nurse-matron and two nurses. Temporary nurses are engaged when necessary. In the past year 30 patients were admitted to the hospital.

Cases of smallpox occurring in the district are admitted to the Surrey Smallpox Hospital, which is maintained by the Surrey County Council at Clandon.

The Surrey County Council is responsible for the provision of institutional treatment for persons suffering from Tuberculosis. The majority of patients with tuberculosis of the lungs are admitted to Milford Sanatorium, but other accommodation is available in public assistance hospitals and elsewhere.

The Dorking & District Hospital, Tower Hill, is a voluntary hospital, containing 32 beds and a children's ward, and admits general medical and surgical cases at a small weekly charge.

The Dorking County Hospital, maintained by the Surrey County Council, has accommodation for 191 patients.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(1) INFECTIOUS DISEASE. Cases of infectious disease are removed in the motor ambulance maintained by the Council and stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

(2) NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES. The Council maintains two motor ambulances, one a Morris 15.9 h.p. Ambulance with two stretchers and necessary equipment, and the other an Austin 20 h.p. Ambulance fitted with two stretchers and equipment, heating apparatus, flood lights, wash basin, resuscitation apparatus, and all the necessary equipment. The ambulances are garaged at the Fire and Ambulance Station (telephone Dorking 2729) and two resident drivers are available at all hours of the day and night.

These Ambulances are available for cases of street accidents or illness, or for private use, but not for cases of an infectious character.

#### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the Surrey County Council at the Clinic in Dene Street, Dorking—

Tuberculosis Dispensary	.....	.....	1st and 3rd Thursdays at 10 a.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare	.....	.....	Monday and Tuesday afternoons, 2—4 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic	.....	.....	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.
Eye Clinic	.....	.....	1st Friday, 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.
General Medical Clinic	.....	.....	Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.
Dental Clinic	.....	.....	Mondays, 9.30 a.m.—12 noon. Wednesdays, 1.45—4 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m.—12 noon, and 1.45—4 p.m.
M. & C.W. Dental Clinic	.....	.....	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 1.45—4 p.m.

There is no clinic in the District provided under the Surrey County Council's Venereal Diseases Scheme. Patients attend such clinics at the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill, the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, or certain of the London Voluntary Hospitals.

### 3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER.

There has been no evidence during the year that any illness in the district has been attributable to the consumption of water.

There are two companies which undertake the supply of water in the district. Mickleham, Boxhill and Brockham are supplied by the East Surrey Water Company, and the remainder of the area by the Dorking Water Company.

The bulk of the water supplied by the East Surrey Water Company is obtained from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley, and Leather-

head. Before distribution it is softened by the addition of lime, and chlorinated and dechlorinated after an adequate period of contact. The methods of purification in use are adequate to deal with any possible pollution which might occur.

The Dorking Water Company makes use of two sources of supply. The first consists of a series of fifteen wells at Dorking, the boreholes extending to a depth of 130 feet into the Folkestone beds, from which the water is siphoned to a reservoir situated at the works and from there is pumped to the service reservoir. This water receives no treatment before distribution.

Hitherto, the Dorking Water Company's second source of supply has been from surface springs in the Hythe beds situated at Redlands Wood, Holmwood, and at Collickmoor Farm, Westcott, the water passing through sand filters before distribution. Owing to the difficulty of adequately protecting the gathering grounds at Holmwood, this source of supply has now been discarded.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water are made, both by the Companies and by the Council. All samples taken during 1937 were satisfactory, and typical reports are given below. Notwithstanding these satisfactory results, the Dorking Water Company are now considering what further steps they should take to safeguard their supply. These include the installation of chlorinating plants at the works in Dorking for emergency use and at Westcott for the regular treatment of the water collected there; an increase in the number of samples to be taken for bacteriological examination, and a system of medical examination for those of their employees who are liable to come into contact with the water while carrying out work on reservoirs, sand filters, etc.

(1) DORKING WATER COMPANY: SAMPLE TAKEN JUNE, 1937.

<i>Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.</i>						
Turbidity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clear and bright
Colour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Normal
Odour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Reaction pH	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Neutral 6.8
Free Carbonic Acid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.3
Electric Conductivity at 20°C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355
Total Solids 180°C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.2
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.64
Nitrites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent
Hardness: Permanent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.5
Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.5
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.0
Metals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent
Free Ammonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0000
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0016
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.040
<i>Bacteriological Results.</i>						
No. of Bacteria per c.c.—						
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bacillus Coli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.

## (2) EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY: SAMPLE TAKEN JUNE, 1937.

<i>Chemical Results in parts per 100,000</i>					
Turbidity .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clear and bright
Colour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Normal
Odour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Reaction pH .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Neutral 7.5
Free Carbonic Acid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.4
Electric Conductivity at 20°C .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Total Solids, 180°C .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0
Chlorine in Chlorides .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1
Nitrogen in Nitrates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.64
Nitrites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent
Hardness : Permanent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0
Temporary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.5
Metals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent
Free Ammonia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0000
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0000
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.015
<i>Bacteriological Results</i>					
No. of Bacteria per c.c.—					
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bacillus Coli .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

There are three sewage disposal works within the area, situated at Pixham Lane, at Brockham and at Westcott. The Pixham Lane works consist of settling tanks, filters and humus tanks, the effluent being discharged into the River Mole. Sludge is disposed of on the lower slopes of Box Hill, to which it is forced by compressed air through pipes from the works.

The Brockham works deal with sewage from Brockham, North Holmwood and Betchworth. They consist of detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks, the effluent being discharged into the River Mole. Sludge is dealt with in digestion tanks. Difficulty has been experienced at these works in consequence of a large amount of surface water entering the sewers in wet weather.

The Westcott works consist of out-of-date settling tanks and contact beds, the effluent being discharged into a water course which joins the Pipp Brook. A scheme for abandoning these works and carrying an outfall sewer from Westcott to Pixham Lane works is in progress and will be completed in June, 1938.

The Mickleham Sewerage Scheme has been completed, including all sewers, rising mains and pumping stations. Connections to the sewers have been, and are being, made.

**PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

The house refuse is collected weekly by means of three S.D. Freighters house refuse lorries, and is consumed in a two-cell Heenan & Froude destructor and a two-cell Meldrums destructor. The work is carried out under the supervision of the Council's Engineer & Surveyor.

Cesspools are emptied periodically by a motor vacuum cesspool emptier where main drainage is not available. The Council is responsible for the emptying and disposal of the contents of earth closets, privies and pail closets, but very few exist.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Several complaints were received from the Thames Conservancy Board as a result of adverse reports given on examination of samples taken of the effluent from the Westcott Sewage Works.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to Mr. Donald Allan, the Sanitary Inspector, for the following details of his work during the year—

Inspections and re-inspections under Housing Acts, Public Health Acts, etc.—	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number</i>
Dwelling-houses .....	.....	1,491
Vans and Sheds .....	.....	24
Camp Sites .....	.....	6
Shops .....	.....	22
Slaughter-houses .....	.....	735
Dairies .....	.....	63
Cowsheds .....	.....	94
Milkshops .....	.....	23
Bakehouses .....	.....	11
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces (excluding bakehouses)		73
Food Preparation Rooms .....	.....	42
Market .....	.....	35
Infected premises .....	.....	37
Common lodging house .....	.....	3
Stables .....	.....	15
Other premises .....	.....	16
	Total .....	2,690

### CONDITIONS REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE FOUND DURING THE YEAR.

		<i>Number</i>
Houses requiring decoration .....	.....	45
Houses requiring plastering .....	.....	48
Damp walls .....	.....	43
Defective eavessgutters .....	.....	10
Defective rainwater downspouts .....	.....	6
Defective roofs .....	.....	17
Defective brickwork .....	.....	11
Defective drains .....	.....	16
Defective yard surfaces and passages .....	.....	14
Defective yard fences .....	.....	4
Houses without wholesome water supply .....	.....	1
Houses with inadequate force of water .....	.....	4
Defective W.C. cisterns .....	.....	1
Defective water closets .....	.....	13
Defective fireplaces and hearths .....	.....	10
Defective kitcheners and ovens .....	.....	7
Defective washboilers .....	.....	12

	<i>Number</i>
Defective floors .....	28
Defective window frames .....	15
Defective sashcords and fasteners .....	3
Defective sinks .....	13
Defective doors .....	2
Defective stair treads and risers .....	1
Defective ashbins .....	87
Defective cesspools .....	1
Overflowing cesspools .....	7
Verminous houses .....	15
Accumulations of manure .....	6
Accumulation of refuse .....	1
Animals kept as a nuisance .....	1
Shops without sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation .....	1
Overcrowded houses .....	6

	<i>Number</i>
Houses decorated .....	58
Plastering made good .....	47
Dampness remedied .....	59
Eavessgutters repaired or renewed .....	9
Rainwater downspouts repaired or renewed .....	9
Roofs repaired .....	15
Brickwork made good .....	12
Drains cleared, repaired or renewed .....	17
Yard surfaces and paths made good .....	6
Yard fences repaired or renewed .....	4
Wholesome water supply provided .....	1
Adequate force of water provided .....	2
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed .....	3
W.C.'s repaired or renewed .....	10
Fireplaces repaired or renewed .....	9
Kitchens repaired or renewed .....	10
Washboilers repaired or renewed .....	13
Floors repaired or renewed .....	22
Window frames repaired or renewed .....	11
Sashcords and Fasteners repaired or renewed .....	2
New Sinks provided .....	13
Doors repaired or renewed .....	3
Stair treads and risers repaired or renewed .....	2
New Ashbins provided .....	110
Overflowing Cesspools dealt with .....	7
Houses disinfested .....	15
Manure removed .....	6
Refuse removed .....	1
Abatement of nuisance by keeping of animals .....	1
Shops provided with suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation .....	1
Overcrowding cases abated .....	16

### SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Council are responsible under this Act for the inspection of shops to ascertain whether the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation, ventilation and heating are carried out.

During the year 22 inspections of shops were made. One water closet was provided as the result of a preliminary notice.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

As the result of observations it was found necessary, in one case, to write giving warning that an offence had been committed.

Subsequent to this, there was no repetition of the nuisance.

### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises in Dorking where rag flock is manufactured, used, or sold.

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The system of treatment by the addition of "Chloros," instituted in the previous year, was maintained with satisfactory results during 1937 in the Council's covered swimming bath in Station Road.

Inspections were made of the five privately owned pools situated in the district and open to the public. Of these, three have modern chlorinating plants installed, capable of keeping the water in a satisfactory state of purity. The remaining two pools are without constant purification plants, but were out of use during the season.

### BAKEHOUSES.

There are now eleven bakehouses on the register, all of which were inspected during the year. No infringement of the law was observed.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one common lodging house in Dorking, containing beds for 32 persons. On inspection it was found to be kept clean and the regulations observed.

The former keeper left the district during the year and an application was received from another person to be registered as the keeper.

In view of the fact that Section 238, sub-section 1 (b) (ii) of the Public Health Act, 1936, gives as grounds for refusal of registration the lack of suitable means of escape in case of fire, and as in the common lodging house there is at present only one narrow staircase, the Council decided to register the applicant as keeper until March 31st, 1938, renewal of the registration depending on means of escape in case of fire being provided before that date.

### BED-BUGS.

During the year, the Council decided that before allocation of Council houses to applicants the Sanitary Inspector should make an inspection of their present dwellings, in order to ascertain whether or not there was any infestation by vermin. No evidence of bugs was found in the cases dealt with.

Should future inspections reveal infestation, it is the Council's intention to insist on adequate means of disinfection of furniture being undertaken before allowing admission to its houses.

As the result of complaints and in the course of inspections, fifteen premises were found to be infested to some extent, five of these being Council houses.

The treatment carried out was varied according to the nature of the premises and the degree of the infestation. Of the Council houses, four were fumigated by hydrogen cyanide gas, the occupants being kept away for two days, and the bedding being treated in a steam disinfector. In the other Council house, the trouble was localised, and treatment by a blow-lamp and Zaldecide insecticide appears to have given satisfactory results.

In eight of the other cases, both Zaldecide insecticide and Lawes block fumigants were used, and in the other two cases Zaldecide alone.

A contractor carried out the work in those cases where cyanide gas was used, and the local authority dealt with the other cases.

### SCHOOLS.

There are nine elementary schools in Dorking. Eight are provided with water closets, the other with pails. A sewer has now been provided within reasonable distance of the latter and at the time of writing drainage plans are being considered by the School Managers. At another school drinking fountains were provided in the playground, and repairs to the playground were carried out.

During the present year a survey of schools is to be carried out, embracing sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, supply of drinking water, and condition of playgrounds, etc. A summarised report will be given in next year's Annual Report.

### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Inspection of the factories, workshops and workplaces in the district revealed a few matters requiring attention, but these were remedied on verbal or formal notice.

#### (1) INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

#### INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
<b>Factories</b> ..... (Including Factory Laundries)	4	—	—
<b>Workshops</b> ..... (Including Workshop Laundries)	23	1	—
<b>Workplaces</b> ..... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	46	1	—
<b>Total</b> .....	73	2	—

## (2) DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness .....	1	1	—	—
Want of Ventilation .....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .....	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances .....	1	1	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient .....	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .....	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .....	—	—	—	—
Other offences .....	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	—	—

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(3) OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.  
No action was necessary.

## 4.—HOUSING.

I.—*Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:*

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	478
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1491
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	162
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	471
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... ... ...	4

4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	233
<i>II.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:</i>			
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...   ...   ...   ...	218
<i>III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:</i>			
<i>A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:</i>			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...   ...	21
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:		
	(a) By owners	...   ...   ...   ...   ...	12
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	—
<i>B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:</i>			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—	6
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:		
	(a) By owners	...   ...   ...   ...   ...	22
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	—
<i>C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:</i>			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...   ...   ...	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...   ...   ...	Nil.
<i>D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:</i>			
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	Nil.
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	Nil.
<i>IV.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:</i>			
(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	22
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...   ...	22
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...   ...	162
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...   ...   ...   ...   ...	6

(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	16
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...					114 <sup>1</sup>
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.						

The sixteen cases of overcrowding which were abated during the year may be summarised as follows—

Five families found other suitable accommodation ; in five cases the marriage and removal of sons or daughters alleviated the overcrowded condition ; in five other cases daughters left home and went into service and in the remaining case a married daughter, with husband and child, who had been living at home, found a suitable house and moved. No action has yet been taken by the Council to deal with the remaining overcrowded families, who appear to be either unwilling or unable to find suitable alternative accommodation for themselves.

## 5—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (a) MILK.

On the register of retail purveyors of milk, there are now twenty-five premises within the Dorking Urban District boundaries, and ten outside those boundaries.

In addition, eighteen persons are registered as cowkeepers and wholesale purveyors.

Sixty-three inspections of dairies, and ninety-four of cowsheds, were carried out during the year.

The results of bacteriological analysis shown in Table III, indicate a high standard of care in the methods of milk production.

Of the milk producers on the register one holds a licence to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and eight hold licences to produce "Accredited" milk, granted by the Surrey County Council.

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that six cows in the district were detected to be suffering from tuberculosis during the year. The animals were accordingly slaughtered.

### DESIGNATED MILK SUPPLY.

The following licences for the sale of designated milks, granted by the Dorking Urban District Council, are now in operation—

Dealer's Licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk .....	.....	.....	1
Dealer's Licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk .....	.....	.....	1
Supplementary Licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk .....	.....	.....	3
Supplementary Licence to sell "Accredited" milk .....	.....	.....	1
Supplementary Licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk .....	.....	.....	2

## BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF MILK SUPPLY.

During the year forty-one samples of milk sold as raw ungraded milk were taken and submitted for examination. The results are set out in Table III.

The first four samples were forwarded to the Counties Public Health Laboratories where they were examined bacteriologically and microscopically. The remaining thirty-seven were forwarded to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, and examined for bacterial count, Coli test, and methylene blue reductase test.

Of the thirty-seven samples which were submitted to the methylene blue test, thirty satisfied the conditions of that test, and therefore can be classed as being of "Accredited" standard.

Fourteen samples were examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli by the guinea pig test, all being reported negative.

TABLE III.

Sample No.	Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus Coli.			Methylene Blue Test.
		+ present.	0.1 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	
0.001 c.c.					— absent.
1.	16,000	—	—	—	—
2.	12,000	—	—	—	—
3.	7,000	—	—	—	—
4.	5,200	—	—	—	—
5.	2,780	—	—	—	—
6.	96,400	+	+	—	Satisfactory
7.	1,865	—	—	—	Satisfactory
8.	19,800	—	—	—	Satisfactory
9.	8,100	—	—	—	Satisfactory
10.	9,200	—	—	—	Satisfactory
11.	54,000	+	+	—	Unsatisfactory
12.	47,600	+	+	—	Unsatisfactory
13.	6,400	—	—	—	Satisfactory
14.	5,120	—	—	—	Satisfactory
15.	32,000	—	—	—	Satisfactory
16.	3,520	—	—	—	Satisfactory
17.	58,800	+	+	—	Satisfactory
18.	192,800	+	+	+	Unsatisfactory
19.	2,100	—	—	—	Satisfactory
20.	5,600	—	—	—	Satisfactory
21.	4,720	—	—	—	Satisfactory
22.	5,600	—	—	—	Satisfactory
23.	8,000	—	—	—	Satisfactory
24.	9,400	—	—	—	Satisfactory
25.	37,900	—	—	—	Satisfactory
26.	10,100	—	—	—	Satisfactory
27.	36,000	+	—	—	Satisfactory
28.	23,800	—	—	—	Satisfactory
29.	34,200	+	—	—	Satisfactory
30.	65,000	—	—	—	Satisfactory
31.	960	—	—	—	Satisfactory
32.	8,640	—	—	—	Satisfactory
33.	58,400	+	—	—	Satisfactory
34.	10,020	—	—	—	Satisfactory
35.	96,000	+	+	—	Unsatisfactory
36.	9,100	+	—	—	Satisfactory
37.	7,840	—	—	—	Satisfactory
38.	121,600	+	+	—	Unsatisfactory
39.	12,480	+	—	—	Satisfactory
40.	129,400	+	+	—	Unsatisfactory
41.	12,200	+	—	—	Satisfactory

## (b) MEAT.

Seven hundred and thirty-five visits to slaughterhouses were made for the purpose of meat inspection.

Tables IV and V show the number of each class of animal killed, the number examined, the number and weights of condemnations (i) of entire carcasses, (ii) of parts of carcasses or organs, (a) for tuberculosis, and (b) for diseases other than tuberculosis, and the percentage of animals of each class affected.

TABLE IV.  
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	42	51	93	17	368	1,602	1,274
Number inspected .....	42	51	93	17	307	1,270	1,240
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned .....	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1	3	4	4	2	3	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .....	2.38	5.88	4.30	23.52	1.62	.31	.48
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1	2	12	5	5	—	49
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	2.38	3.92	13.97	29.41	1.95	—	4.03

TABLE V.  
WEIGHTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

	Whole Carcase and organs lbs.	Part Carcase lbs.	Head & Tongue lbs.	Lungs lbs.	Liver lbs.	Mesentery lbs.	Skirt & Trimming lbs.	Udder lbs.	Pluck lbs.	Totals
Bovines .....	1,100	5	308	220	(a) 44	TUBE	RCULOSIS.	—	—	1,724
Pigs .....	80	250	408 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	37	—	—	40	811 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bovines .....	61	—	50	3	(b) 96	OTHER	DISEASES.	32	—	242
Pigs .....	—	14	—	1	6	—	—	—	17	38
Sheep .....	75	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	81
Bovines .....	1,161	5	358	223	TOTAL WEIGHTS	—	ALL DISEASES.	32	10	1,966
Pigs .....	80	264	408 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	57	849 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sheep .....	75	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	81
	1,316	269	766 $\frac{1}{2}$	236	151	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	32	67	2,896 $\frac{1}{4}$

Table VI gives an analysis of the nature of diseases found.

On each occasion where carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for food, they were voluntarily surrendered and sent to the Destructor to be destroyed, the total weight so treated being 2,896 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.

There are four registered and one licensed slaughterhouses in the District.

As mentioned in previous reports, the age and arrangement of the buildings prevent the occupiers from keeping them in ideal conditions, but everything possible is done to comply with the byelaws. In one case, it was found necessary to draw the attention of the occupier to the lack of suitable bins for the reception and removal of offal.

TABLE VI.

## CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

	Whole Carcase and organs	Part Carcase	Head & Tongue	Lungs	Liver	Mesentery	Skirt & Trimming	Udder	Pluck
<b>TUBERCULOSIS—</b>									
Bovines .....	2 (inc. 1 calf)	1 (calf)	11	15	3	6	—	—	2 calves'
Pigs .....	1	2	35	3	1	21	—	—	5
<b>OTHER DISEASES</b>									
Bovines									
Bacillary necrosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	1 & 16 lbs.	—	—	—	—
Abscess .....	—	—	—	1	6 lbs.	—	—	—	—
Pyaemia(calf)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actino- mycosis	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity (calves)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cavernous angioma	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mammitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pigs									
Injuries .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Abscess .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sheep.									
Strongylosis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fevered condition	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysts .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pseudo-tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(B. necrophorus)									
<b>TOTAL—ALL DISEASES.</b>									
Bovines .....	5—inc. 5 c'lv's	1(calf)	13	16	8 & 22 lbs.	6	—	1	2 calves'
Pigs .....	1	3	35	1	3	21	—	—	7
Sheep .....	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Two new slaughtermen were granted licences during the year, the Council being satisfied by the Sanitary Inspector that the applicants had received sufficient instruction from experienced persons to fulfil the conditions of the Act.

## (c) OTHER FOODS.

In addition to the meat found to be unfit and surrendered at the slaughterhouses, the following foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption—

Bacon	....	....	....	....	....	1153 lbs.
Corned Beef	....	....	....	....	....	144 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Chicken and Ham Roll	....	....	....	....	....	6 lbs.
Cooked Ham	....	....	....	....	....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Ox Tongue	....	....	....	....	....	10 lbs.
Imported Lamb	....	....	....	....	....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Imported Beef	....	....	....	....	....	16 lbs.
Jellied Veal	....	....	....	....	....	12 lbs.
Tinned Ham	....	....	....	....	....	13 lbs.
						1373 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Rabbits	....	....	....	....	....	100
Dressed Chickens	....	....	....	....	....	7

These were surrendered and destroyed at the Council's Destructor.

## ADULTERATION OF FOODS, ETC.

The Surrey County Council are the authorities for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that forty-two samples of milk, five of cream, and fifteen of other articles were analysed during the year. No prosecutions were undertaken.

## 6.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table VII shows the total of the various infectious diseases notified during 1937, classified according to age, together with the number of cases removed to Hospital and the total deaths from each disease.

SMALLPOX.—No case of smallpox was notified during the year. No primary vaccination or re-vaccination was performed by the Medical Officer of Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

SCARLET FEVER.—Seventeen notifications of scarlet fever were received, compared with thirty in 1936. The case-rate was 1.01 per 1,000 population, compared with 2.33 for England and Wales as a whole.

Two cases were nursed at home, the remainder being admitted to the Council's Isolation Hospital.

Before sanctioning home nursing, the following conditions are required—(1) the recommendation of the private medical practitioner, (2) the availability of suitable nursing, (3) the provision of satisfactory isolation and (4) the absence of any trade or business on the premises which might render home nursing undesirable.

If these conditions can be fulfilled, home nursing has two important advantages, it reduces the demand on the bed accommodation of the fever hospital, and it is of obvious financial advantage to the district. Moreover, it is likely to be beneficial to the patient, provided that the disease is of a mild type. The objection that may be raised to home nursing is that it may cause an increased spread of the disease. Against this it may be said that the provision of isolation hospital accommodation for scarlet fever has done little to reduce the incidence of the disease. My opinion is, therefore, that mild cases of scarlet fever can be nursed at home without detriment under suitable conditions, and that admission to hospital should be reserved as far as possible for those living in unsatisfactory hygienic conditions, or who are suffering from a severe type of the disease. There were no deaths registered as being due to scarlet fever, and the disease continues to be of a mild character.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Four cases of diphtheria were notified, as against nineteen in 1936, giving a case-rate per 1,000 population of 0.24 compared with the rate of 1.49 for England and Wales as a whole. All patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and there was no death from the disease. In addition notifications were received in respect of diphtheria in four other patients. After a period of observation in the Isolation Hospital the diagnosis was not confirmed in any of these cases. This fact is not a reflection on the accuracy of the diagnosis of the medical practitioners concerned, but on the contrary it shows a recognition that the safest place for the observation and care of any condition which may be due to diphtheritic infection is, in most cases, the Isolation Hospital.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**—During the year a continuation has been made of the Council's scheme for immunisation against diphtheria. Explanatory leaflets were distributed to parents of children attending the infants departments of eight schools in the district and the Surrey County Council Welfare Centre, with the result that one hundred and twenty-four children received treatment. Since the scheme was put into operation two hundred and seventy-two children have received the treatment.

During 1938 it is proposed to hold clinics at regular intervals at the Health Centre in Dene Street, at which children and adults from all parts of the Urban District will be able to receive this treatment free of charge. The Health Centre will be open for this purpose on the first Wednesday in each month at 10 a.m.

Some parents will no doubt prefer to obtain this treatment from their own doctors. For this reason the Council have decided that medical practitioners shall continue to be provided with the necessary material, the cost of administering the treatment being a private matter between the doctor and the patient. It should be noted that any child or adult may be included under this arrangement.

**DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.**—By arrangement with Messrs. Clark & Co., Dispensing Chemists, of High Street, Dorking, diphtheria antitoxin is available on request by medical practitioners at any hour of the day or night.

**ERYSIPelas.**—Two notifications of this disease were received, and both of the patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND Puerperal FEVER.**—One notification of each of these conditions was received, giving a case-rate per 1,000 total births of 7.97 compared with the rate for England and Wales of 13.93.

The Surrey County Council is the authority for Maternity and Child Welfare and in its scheme provides for any necessary institutional treatment, or for the obtaining of consultant's opinion, or of bacteriological examinations required for cases of these diseases, both of which are now notifiable as puerperal pyrexia.

**PNEUMONIA.**—Eight notifications in respect of pneumonia were received.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—No notification of this condition was received. Under its Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, the Surrey County Council has made arrangements for the institutional treatment of infants suffering from this disease.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**—No case of enteric fever was notified in the district during the year.

TABLE VII.

Disease.	Cases notified.													Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Deaths.
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over.	At all ages.		
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	15
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Enteric Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	8	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—
Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Polio- encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total .....	—	1	2	—	2	11	5	1	6	2	3	1	34	21	—

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table VIII, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from this disease during the same period. The new cases include, in addition to those officially notified, eight of patients who came into the district from other areas in which they had already been notified.

The six deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis represent an annual death rate of 0.35 per thousand of the population, compared with the rate of 0.58 for England and Wales. No death was caused by non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the death rate for the whole country for this condition being 0.11. The total tuberculosis death rate per thousand population is therefore 0.35, compared with the rate of 0.69 for England and Wales as a whole.

The names of nine other patients were removed from the register during the year, irrespective of transfers to other districts. Eight of these patients were regarded as recovered, and one had died, the death being assigned to a condition other than tuberculosis.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TABLE VIII.

AGE PERIOD.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary. M.	Pulmonary. F.	Non- pulmonary. M.	Non- pulmonary. F.	Pulmonary. M.	Pulmonary. F.	Non- pulmonary. M.	Non- pulmonary. F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ 10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 „ 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ 20	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
20 „ 25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 „ 35	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
35 „ 45	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
45 „ 55	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
55 „ 65	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	9	6	1	4	2	—	—

#### DORKING AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The work of this Committee has continued actively throughout the year. The Honorary Officers of the Committee are—Chairman, The Rev. Oswald Hunt; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Cecil Hodges; Secretary, Mrs. Cyril Elithorn; Treasurer, F. H. Cole, Esq. (Barclays Bank Ltd., Dorking).

Briefly, the aim of the Committee is to render assistance to tuberculous persons, particularly in the difficult period following the patient's discharge from sanatorium or hospital. At this time, much of the benefit derived from institutional treatment, often of a costly nature, may be lost for one or other of the following reasons—

- (1) As a result of adverse economic conditions the patient may be obliged to return to unsuitable employment.

(2) As a result of illness, employment may have been lost, with consequent anxiety as to the future and a loss of morale.

(3) As a result of poor home circumstances, the patient's diet may be insufficient or improper, and his surroundings may be unhealthy, both factors which may cause deterioration in health.

It is obvious that a Committee with sufficient funds at its disposal, and in touch with various local associations and organisations, is of great value in combating such circumstances as those mentioned above. It is also able to interest itself in the welfare of dependents of tubercular persons, particularly children, and thus play a part in preventing the spread of infection.

The activities of the Committee are not confined to the Urban District, but cover a wide area. It is a voluntary organisation, and, with the exception of a grant received from the Surrey County Council, it is dependent upon subscriptions and donations. During the year its expenditure averaged over £10 per month.

The meetings of the Committee are attended by the Medical Officer of Health, the district Tuberculosis Officer, the Health Visitors working in the area, and the Relieving officer.

#### DISINFECTION.

Thirty-eight premises were disinfected, twenty-eight after the occurrence of notifiable infectious disease, and ten for other purposes.

# BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL.

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## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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### *Medical Officer of Health:*

CYRUS IVE, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),  
D.P.H.

### *Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

W. H. C. HAGGER, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,  
Certified Meat Inspector.

### *Additional Sanitary Inspectors:*

L. H. GRACE, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
Certified Meat Inspector.

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,  
Certified Meat Inspector.

E. A. ATKINSON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,  
Certified Meat Inspector.  
(Appointed September, 1937.)

### *Clerical Staff:*

K. G. BEWICK, Cert.S.I.B., Clerical Assistant to Medical Officer  
of Health.

H. J. T. WOOLFORD, A.R.San.I., C. H. AYLING, A.I.H., and  
Miss D. D. WOOD, Clerical Assistants to Sanitary Inspector.

(The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical assistant act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Dorking and Horley Rural District.)

# BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL.

## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1937.

### 1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres) ... ... ... ... ... ...	8,427
Population (Census 1931) ... ... ... ...	35,231
Population (estimated mid-year, 1937) ... ...	56,830
Density (persons per acre) ... ... ...	6.7
Number of private families or separate occupiers (Census 1931) ... ... ...	6,661
New houses certified, 1937 ... ... ...	1,438
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1937 ... ...	13,339
Rateable Value ... ... ... ...	£606,168
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ... ...	£2,312

The district is largely residential, but a considerable number of persons are employed locally in the building trade, in brick making, at the L.C.C. hospitals, and in connection with the racing stables. There is no evidence that any of these occupations are detrimental to the health of the workers.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				
Total ...	765	407	358	
Legitimate ...	730	386	344	Birth Rate 13.5
Illegitimate ...	35	21	14	
Still Births:—				
Total ...	25	15	10	Rate per 1,000 total births ... 31.6
Legitimate ...	25	15	10	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
Deaths ...	394	221	173	Death Rate 6.9
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Other Puerperal causes ...	—	3	—	
Total ...	—	3	—	
Total deaths of infants under one year of age	—	—	27	

## Death Rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants, per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	35.3
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births				35.6
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	28.6

## Deaths from:—

Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil

Table I shows a comparison of vital statistics for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell since 1881, compared with the figures for England and Wales over the same period.

## BIRTHS.

The total live births accredited to the area by the Registrar General were 765, of which 407 were of males and 358 of females. This total represents a birth rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the rate of 14.9 for England and Wales as a whole. The local birth rate is artificially lowered by reason of the inmates of the London County Council Institutions who are enumerated in the resident population, but who make no contribution to the reproductive life of the community. Twenty-five still births were registered in the same period, giving a still birth rate of 0.44, compared with the rate of 0.60 for England and Wales as a whole.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Period.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 living. (Annual Rates 1931—1937)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 (Annual Rates 1931—1937)		Average Annual Infant Mortality Rate† (Annual Rates 1931—1937)	
	England & Wales.	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.	England & Wales.	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.	England & Wales.	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.
1881—1890	32.4	26.2	19.1	14.5	142	107
1891—1900	29.9	22.9	18.2	13.7	153	121
1901—1910	27.2	19.2	15.4	8.7	128	93
1911—1920	21.8	15.0	14.4*	10.2	100	71
1921—1930	18.3	11.8	12.1	7.5	72	47
1931	15.8	10.3	12.3	6.4	66	53
1932	15.3	11.4	12.0	7.0	65	41
1933	14.4	10.5	12.3	7.3	64	65
1934	14.8	12.7	11.8	7.2 (6.2)	59	42
1935	14.7	12.4	11.7	7.0 (6.0)	57	26
1936	14.8	13.3	12.1	8.0 (6.9)	59	39
1937	14.9	13.5	12.4	6.9 (6.0)	59	35

† *i.e.*, Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 births.

\* Including civilian mortality only from 1915—1920.

The death rate figures in parentheses have been adjusted by a "comparability factor" (see page 32).

## DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers were 394. This represents a crude death rate of 6.9 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the figure of 12.4 for England and Wales as a whole.

In order that the mortality of the district may be properly compared with the mortality of England and Wales it is necessary, however, to eliminate differences caused by variation in the composition of the two populations as regards age and sex. For this purpose an areal comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar General and when applied to the crude death rate of the district, an adjusted death rate of 5.96 is obtained.

It must be remembered that this figure is affected by the inclusion of the inmates of the London County Council Hospitals in the estimated population, as in the great majority of cases deaths in these institutions are transferred to the former place of residence. Discounting this fact, however, the death rate still remains well below the national figure given above.

The causes of death are set out in Table II.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 27 (18 males and 9 females). The infant mortality rate for the year is 35.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with that of 58 for England and Wales.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE EPSOM AND EWELL DISTRICT.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	—	—	—
2. Measles .....	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough .....	—	2	2
5. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
6. Influenza .....	4	3	7
7. Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	17	5	22
10. Other Tuberculosis .....	—	3	3
11. Syphilis .....	1	1	2
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis .....	2	—	2
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	38	27	65
14. Diabetes .....	1	2	3
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage .....	8	4	12
16. Heart Disease .....	53	53	106
17. Aneurysm .....	—	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases .....	17	12	29
19. Bronchitis .....	6	2	8
20. Pneumonia (all forms) .....	10	13	23
21. Other Respiratory Diseases .....	1	1	2
22. Peptic Ulcer .....	3	1	4
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) .....	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis .....	2	5	7
25. Cirrhosis of Liver .....	—	—	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc. .....	1	1	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases .....	4	2	6
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .....	3	2	5
29. Puerperal Sepsis .....	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes .....	—	3	3
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. .....	15	6	21
32. Senility .....	1	4	5
33. Suicide .....	4	5	9
34. Other Violence .....	10	7	17
35. Other defined Diseases .....	20	9	29
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown .....	—	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :			
Smallpox .....	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis .....	—	—	—
All causes .....	221	173	394

## 2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens taken by medical practitioners are sent for bacteriological examination to Dr. K. E. Hughes, Pathologist to the Sutton and Cheam

Hospital, or to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in London. During the year 1937 the number of examinations made was as follows:

For the diagnosis of Diphtheria ...	...	198
,,	Tuberculosis	...
,,	Enteric Fever	...
		11
		—
	Total	...
		280
		—

Laboratory examinations required to establish the diagnosis of suspected venereal disease in a communicable stage are arranged for under the Surrey County Council's Venereal Diseases Scheme. Samples of milk, food and potable water are sent to the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., in London.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(1) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—By arrangement with the Cuddington Joint Hospital Board the motor ambulance maintained at the Cuddington Isolation Hospital, Banstead (telephone Vigilant 0048), is used for the removal of all cases of infectious disease.

(2) NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The Council maintains two motor ambulances at the Fire Station (telephone Epsom 2222) for the conveyance of such cases. Accident cases are conveyed free, but for other cases a charge of 7/6 is made for journeys within the district boundaries, plus a charge of 1/- per mile for journeys outside the boundaries.

In addition the Epsom Ambulance Service, of West Street, Epsom (telephone Epsom 745), maintains two 18 h.p. Austin ambulances with a staff of drivers sufficiently large to provide a day and night service. When answering a call, each ambulance carries a nurse and a stretcher bearer. For cases dealt with within a radius of a mile and a half of the garage a charge of 5/- is made, for distances up to and including five miles 2/6 plus a mileage charge of 9d. per mile, and for longer distances the charge is based on mileage at 9d. per mile.

### NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL NURSING.—The greater part of this work is undertaken by two Nursing Associations operating in the district, the Epsom District Nursing Association which maintains four nurses at 36, Temple Road, Epsom (Epsom 1153) and the Ewell District Nursing Association which employs three nurses at 2, Bypass Road, Ewell (Ewell 2022). Both these associations are supported financially partly by members' subscriptions and partly by donations. Nurses are available for non-members on payment of a fee.

(b) NURSING OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—There is no special provision for the nursing of such cases.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Surrey County Council Clinic is situated in Waterloo Road for use as a Health Centre for Maternity and Child Welfare work, for the medical examination of school children, and as a tuberculosis dispensary. A centre for Maternity and Child Welfare is also held, under the control of the County Council, at Ewell Court, Kingston Road, Ewell. A time-table of the clinics is set out below.

	<i>Waterloo Road Centre.</i>	<i>Ewell Court Centre.</i>
Welfare Clinic .....	Monday and Wednesday 2—4 p.m.	Monday and Thursday 2—4 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic .....	Thursday 2—4 p.m. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 10—12 a.m.	Friday 2—4 p.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary .....	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Tuesdays at 2 p.m. 4th Tuesday at 5.30	—
General Medical Clinic .....	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.— 12 noon	Thursday 9.45 a.m.—12 noon
Dental Clinic .....	1st and 3rd Tuesdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon Wednesday 9.30 a.m.— 12 noon Thursday 9.30 a.m.—12 noon Friday 1.45—4 p.m.	Monday 1.45—4 p.m. Tuesday 1.45—4 p.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m.— 12 noon, and 1.45—4 p.m. Thursday 1.45—4 p.m. Saturday 9.30 a.m.—12 noon
M. & C. W. Dental Clinic .....	Fridays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon	—
Eye Clinic .....	1st Thursday 9.30 a.m.— 12 noon	3rd Wednesday 9.45 a.m.— 12 noon, and 1.45—4 p.m.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital is a voluntary hospital with a total of 40 beds, including six private beds, and provides for medical, surgical and abnormal midwifery cases. Normal midwifery cases are not admitted. The Hospital also maintains Out-Patient, Massage and X-Ray Departments.

The Epsom County Hospital is under the control of the Surrey County Council and has accommodation for more than 300 patients. It has been modernised within the past few years and every class of case is accepted for treatment, including normal midwifery cases.

All cases of infectious disease occurring in the district and requiring isolation and treatment in hospital are admitted to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital, situated on Banstead Downs. This hospital is administered by the Cuddington Joint Hospital Board, composed of representatives from the five constituent authorities. Pending the necessary extensions at this hospital, the Board have taken over the Council's former Isolation Hospital in Hook Road, to be used in case of emergency.

Accommodation for cases of smallpox is provided by the Surrey County Council in the Clandon Smallpox Hospital.

The Surrey County Council is responsible for the provision of institutional treatment for persons suffering from Tuberculosis. The majority of patients with Tuberculosis of the Lungs are admitted to Milford Sanatorium, but other accommodation is available in County Hospitals and elsewhere.

### 3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER.

That part of the district constituting the parish of Epsom is supplied by water from the Council's waterworks. The water is obtained from deep wells, borings and adits in the chalk situated in East Street.

Recurrence of infiltration of water from tertiary beds necessitated disconnecting one of the adits from the main supply. Plans have been approved for thorough examination of the adit in order to locate the defect and the work is now proceeding. To safeguard further the supplies, an emergency chlorinating plant was installed during the year and has been in constant use. The Council have asked Dr. E. Suckling, of the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, to report to them on the advisability of submitting the water to a permanent sterilization treatment, and, if such treatment is considered necessary, on the method to be used.

Weekly bacteriological samples and monthly chemical samples have been taken, and the results show that the water pumped to supply has been of excellent quality. The following analysis is of a sample typical of those taken during the year.

#### RESULTS.

	Parts per 100,000
(1) CHEMICAL—	
Total Solids (dried at 120°C.)	34.0
Combined chlorine (as Cl) equivalent to sodium chloride (NaCl)	1.90 3.14
Nitric nitrogen (nitrates)	0.70
Nitrous nitrogen (nitrites)	nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen	nil
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.0014
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.014
Lead or Copper	nil
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	23.8
Permanent hardness	4.5
Total hardness	28.3
(2) BACTERIOLOGICAL—	
The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20°C. for three days is found to be .....	5 per c.c.
The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 37.5°C. for two days is found to be .....	Less than 1 per c.c.
B. Coli .....	not found in 100 c.c.
Cl. Welchii (spores)	not found in 100 c.c.

The results show this water to be of excellent quality and quite satisfactory for drinking purposes.

Ewell and the greater part of Cuddington are supplied by the Sutton District Water Company with a softened water derived from wells in the chalk situated at Cheam, Sutton and Woodmansterne.

A number of houses in the northern part of the area are supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board and one cottage on the south-west outskirts of Epsom by the East Surrey Water Company.

In addition two isolated houses are dependent upon wells for their water supply.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewage from the Borough is dealt with at two works situated at Hook Road, Epsom, and Ruxley, Ewell.

The sewage from Epsom, including the London County Council Institutions, is delivered to the Hook Road works, where part flows over the land or is treated on the Simplex Aeration Plant. The remainder is pumped and distributed over the land, passing finally through contact beds. The whole of the effluent drains to a tributary of the River Hogsmill, and amounts to about 1,500,000 gallons per day dry weather flow.

Sewage from the parishes of Ewell and Cuddington gravitates to the Ruxley Works and is treated on contact beds, percolating filters, settling and humus tanks. A storm water tank and sludge drying beds are also in use. From the West Ewell district sewage is pumped to a balancing tank where it combines with sewage from Chessington within the Borough of Surbiton. Treatment is given in settling tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks and sludge beds. The whole of the effluent flows to the River Hogsmill, dry weather flow being in the nature of 870,000 gallons per day. Additional filters, sludge beds and storm water tanks have been constructed during the past year. If the scheme for the combination of local authorities with sewage disposal works in the Hogsmill Valley materialises, the works in Epsom and Ewell will be abandoned as such.

Tenders have been accepted for the first three contracts of the main drainage scheme, consisting of the western trunk sewer, the Epsom storm tanks, the 72" collecting sewer and connections to existing sewers and work has already been commenced on these contracts.

The work of relaying the sewer in Ewell High Street is well in hand and will be completed during 1938. It is confidently expected that no further trouble will be experienced from the surcharging of this sewer.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Surrey County Council have carried out works during the year involving a thorough cleansing of the Hogsmill River and a scheme is in hand for a large scale improvement of the River and its tributaries to relieve flooding during times of storm.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

House refuse is removed weekly throughout the district by the Council's staff. Approximately one-third of the refuse is consumed in the Meldrums Destructor at the Sewage Farm and the heat generated is utilised for working pumping and air compressing machinery. The remainder is disposed of by controlled tipping at Stone's Brick Field. Periodical visits have been paid to the tip, and reference must be made to the efficient manner in which the work has been carried out under the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. No complaint of any kind has been received concerning it.

Houses in the district are provided generally with covered movable galvanised iron dustbins. Trade refuse is collected and disposed of by the Council, one free bin per week being allowed for each £40 of rateable value, additional bins being charged at 4d. per bin.

The emptying of cesspools is not undertaken by the Council as a rate charge, but is carried out at actual cost on application.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to Mr. W. H. C. Hagger, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for particulars of the work performed under his supervision during 1937.

## INSPECTIONS AND OTHER VISITS MADE UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER ACTS.

	Number
Other food premises .....	5
Any other premises not included above .....	65
Inspections of Shops (under Shops Acts) .....	219
Inspections and visits under Shop Hours Acts .....	256
Visits and Inspections under Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 .....	33
Visits and Inspections made by the Corporation's Rat-catcher .....	1709
Visits in connection with Infectious Disease .....	157
Smoke observations .....	47
Visits re drainage and drainage work in progress .....	1176
Drains tested with water .....	273
Drains tested with smoke .....	57
Final inspection of drains after repair or relaying .....	84
Final inspection of drains after connection to sewer .....	21
Building plans referred from Surveyor .....	57
Water samples taken .....	13
Milk samples taken .....	35
Miscellaneous visits .....	332
Nuisances or defects discovered—	
under Public Health Acts .....	505
,, Housing Acts .....	1296
Number of complaints received and investigated .....	685
Number of Notices served—	
Statutory .....	8
Informal .....	431
Total .....	439
Number of Notices complied with .....	383
Number of Notices outstanding at end of year .....	56

#### SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND OTHER WORKS CARRIED OUT.

Water provided from mains .....	1
Wells or tanks repaired or cleansed .....	1
Water closets repaired or new basins provided, etc. ....	33
New water closets provided .....	86
Water laid on to closets .....	5
W.C.'s substituted for pail closets .....	5
Drains connected to public sewer voluntarily .....	21
Drains unblocked or cleansed .....	88
Manholes new .....	106
Manholes repaired .....	65
Vent pipes new .....	45
Vent pipes repaired .....	28
New sinks provided .....	47
New wash-hand basins provided .....	88
Cesspools cleansed .....	6
Cesspools abolished .....	24
Wells abolished .....	1
Sink waste pipes repaired or new provided .....	56
Efficient lighting of rooms provided .....	1
Efficient ventilation of rooms provided .....	47
Dampness of dwelling-houses remedied .....	71
Houses cleansed and whitewashed .....	100
Houses generally repaired .....	162
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired .....	26

	Number
Paving of yards provided or repaired .....	37
Outhouses repaired .....	5
Covered ashbins provided .....	60
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated .....	5
Nuisances from smoke—number of premises .....	2
Offensive accumulations removed .....	11
Ditches and ponds cleansed .....	13
Nuisances abated or defects remedied .....	1522
Unwholesome food condemned (number of occasions) .....	28
Houses disinfected after Infectious Diseases .....	72
Houses disinfected after Tuberculosis .....	14
Premises disinfected by request (cost defrayed) .....	17

### BAKEHOUSES.

There are 19 bakehouses on the Register. Systematic inspection revealed the existence of certain sanitary defects. These, together with the necessary limewashing, were dealt with without the need for the service of formal Notices.

### OUTWORKERS.

Twenty-two lists (11 on the 1st February, and 11 on the 1st August) were received, and the names of the Outworkers recorded in the Register. Sixty Notices (30 in February and 30 in August) were sent to other Local Authorities in accordance with Sub-Section 2 of Section 107 of the Act, 1901.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No trade within the category of Offensive Trades is carried on within the Borough.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Temporary conveniences were erected on the Downs by the Grand Stand Association for use of the public during Race Weeks.

All the conveniences were inspected and found satisfactory. Repairs and improvements to several of these structures were carried out.

Owing to insufficient sanitary accommodation at a Dance Hall in Epsom, arrangements were made for male patrons to have the use of conveniences in yard at rear of premises.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

At the end of the year, there were one hundred and seven factories and one hundred and sixty-five workshops in the Borough. Fifty-six are domestic workshops in which members of the same family are chiefly employed. The figures include fourteen laundries, three of which are factories, and eleven domestic workshops.

The general sanitary condition of factories and workshops in the Borough is satisfactory, but the following is a summary of the defects and infringements found at inspections made during the year. In most cases

the matters were attended to after verbal notice, but written notice was necessary in eleven instances.

**(1) INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
<b>Factories</b> ..... ....	55	7	—
(including Factory Laundries)			
<b>Workshops</b> ..... ....	47	4	—
(including Workshop Laundries)			
<b>Workplaces</b> ..... ....	3	—	—
(other than Outworkers' premises)			
<b>Total</b> ..... ....	105	11	—

**(2) DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prose- cutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ..... ....	13	13	—	—
Want of ventilation ..... ....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..... ....	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..... ....	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ..... ....	11	11	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient ..... ....	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..... ....	5	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..... ....	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Acts—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101) ..... ....	—	—	—	—
Other offences ..... ....	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
<b>Total</b> ..... ....	32	32	—	—

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(3) OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.  
No action was necessary.

SHOPS.

During the year, one hundred and sixteen shops were inspected under the Shops Act, 1934, and the following is a summary of the work carried out in relation to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences:—

Ventilation of shops improved .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Means of heating provided .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Additional sanitary accommodation provided .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Washing facilities provided .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
W.C.'s repaired.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
W.C.'s cleansed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Exemption Certificates granted under Sec. 10 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Eleven complaints, including a petition signed by twelve residents, were received in respect of alleged nuisances from smoke.

The complaints concerned smoke from a factory chimney, and an incinerator at a private dwelling-house.

In the case of the factory chimney, a nuisance was being caused by the emission of a large quantity of smoke at intermittent periods during the day. On inspection, it was found that insufficient care was exercised during stoking and certain alterations to the boiler flue were necessary.

Notice was served on the Firm to take steps to abate the nuisance, and in consequence alterations were carried out to the boiler flue and a mechanical fan was provided at base of chimney to increase the draught.

On completion of the work, further observations were made, but no nuisance was found to exist.

Later in the year complaints were again received, and on making enquiries, it was stated that owing to a defect in the boiler, additional stoking had been necessary to retain the required pressure of steam. The matter was promptly attended to on request.

The complaints regarding smoke and fumes from an incinerator were investigated, and Notice was served on the Owner, who subsequently agreed to cease the practice of burning refuse on the premises.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is one privately owned swimming pool in the Borough open to the general public.

The pool is equipped with plant for continuous filtration and chlorination, and samples of the water taken during the bathing season were found to be of a satisfactory quality.

The other bathing pools in the Borough are provided in connection with schools and clubs, and are not open to the general public. Samples of the water were taken from a bathing pool at one of the schools and found satisfactory.

#### ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS.

The following is a summary of action taken during the year for the eradication of bed-bugs:—

Houses found infested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
(a) Council houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
(b) Other houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23

Evidence of infestation is found in the course of routine housing inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors, or following complaints, and in the case of Council houses by the Housing Manager.

For infested houses already in occupation, one or other of the contact insecticides has been used, including such preparations as Solution "D," "Zaldecide," and "Bowleys Solution," which are claimed to be non-poisonous to human beings and animals. In all cases, with the exception of one, the results have been satisfactory. In this case (a Council house), the conditions are such that thorough disinfestation is not possible. The house is overcrowded and arrangements are being made for re-housing the occupants, when it is proposed to treat all furniture and bedding with Hydrogen Cyanide at time of removal. Complete disinfestation of the premises will then be carried out before a new tenant takes possession.

When re-housing three families from Slum Clearance Areas, precautions were taken before removal to Council houses, by treatment of furniture, etc., with insecticides. In one case of re-housing an overcrowded family, the furniture was treated with Hydrogen Cyanide and the bedding steam disinfected.

In order to prevent the infestation of Council houses by incoming tenants, it is the practice of the Housing Manager to make a specific examination for bed-bugs at the premises in which the applicants are living. Where evidence is found, disinfestation is carried out before or during removal.

When contact insecticides are used, the work of disinfestation is carried out by Corporation employees, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors or the Housing Manager. When the use of Hydrogen Cyanide is necessary, arrangements are made with Firms specialising in this type of disinfestation to carry out the work.

#### SCHOOLS.

Periodical inspections of drainage and sanitary fittings at Private and Elementary Schools within the Borough have been made during the year.

At one of the Private Schools improvements and re-decorations were carried out and a new wash-hand basin fixed.

Additional sanitary accommodation was provided at two of the Elementary Schools, also two W.C. pans renewed.

New wash-hand basins, sink and W.C. pan were provided at the Church of England Infants' School, and the School Managers have been requested to consider the provision of pedestal water closets to replace the existing trough closets at this School and also the Girls' School.

#### 4.—HOUSING.

##### *I.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ... ... ... ...	754
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1692
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ... ... ...	190
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	763
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... ... ...	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ... ... ...	170

##### *II.—Remedy of defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ... ...	117
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##### *III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:*

###### *A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ... ... ...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	Nil

*B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ... ... ... ...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	Nil

*C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... ...	26
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... ... ...	26

*D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ... ... ... ...	Nil

*IV.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:*

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	46
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ...	49
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ...	354
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ... ... ... ...	18
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ... ... ... ...	37
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases...	222
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Of the forty-six dwelling-houses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year, there were:—	
Private dwelling-houses ... ...	28
Sub-let dwellings ... ...	3
Owner-Occupied house ... ...	1
Caravan ... ...	1
Council houses ... ...	13
Total ... ...	46

Council houses are now in course of erection for re-housing the overcrowded families referred to above,

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS USED AS DWELLINGS.

A roughly constructed shed in Ewell was found to be occupied by a man, his wife, and one child. On drawing the owner's attention to the matter, the Sanitary Inspector was informed that the occupants were engaged on temporary land work. At his request, the occupants found other accommodation and the owner demolished the shed.

During Derby Week, eighty-five gipsy caravans with one hundred and fifteen horses were encamped on a field adjoining Downs Road, by permission of the owner.

On inspection, it was found that no sanitary accommodation had been provided and the only water supply available was a water trough used by cattle.

On request, two temporary conveniences (one for males and one for females) were erected, and a standpipe with tap on the main supply provided for drinking purposes.

Several subsequent inspections were made, when no nuisance was found on the field, but a complaint was received during the following week that litter, old iron, and other rubbish had been deposited on land adjoining.

Owing to the large number of caravans coming into the district, particularly during race week, every effort is made to prevent their encampment on vacant land within the Borough. Action is usually taken in conjunction with the Police and during the year thirty-four caravans were removed after notice.

## 5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK.

At the end of the year there were fifty entries on the Register of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Retail Purveyors of Milk as follows:—

Cowkeepers (wholesale traders) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
,, (and Retail Purveyors) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retail Purveyors (premises within the Borough) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
,, „ (premises not within the Borough) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
					—
					50
					—

During the year two producers and five retail purveyors were removed from the Register, having given up business, and two additional retail purveyors were registered.

Five producers of milk were granted licences by the Surrey County Council for the production and sale of "Accredited" Milk. In each case the Chief Veterinary Officer informed me that an application had been made, and the premises were inspected to ensure that the methods of production were satisfactory.

Routine inspections of all cowsheds and dairy premises have been carried out, and it has been found that the provisions of the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926, have been well observed.

At one farm a new building was erected near cowshed, and a new boiler, sterilising tank and sink installed therein. Repairs and improvements were also carried out in the cowsheds.

In two cases, it was found necessary to draw the attention of dairymen to the dirty condition of milk bottles.

In this connection the public could assist by ensuring that milk bottles are rinsed in cold water immediately after the milk is poured out, and returned to the dairyman without delay.

### MILK SAMPLING.

During the year thirty-five samples of milk were taken at farms and from retail purveyors. The samples were immediately dispatched to the Clinical Research Association Ltd., London, for bacteriological examination.

The Analyst's Reports showed that in eight cases *Bacillus Coli* was present in 1/100th ml. in two or three tubes, and four of the samples failed to comply with the Methylene Blue test.

In each case the Dairyman was informed, and requested to take steps to improve the standard of cleanliness of the milk.

### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

The following licences to sell graded milk were granted in 1937:—

“Tuberculin Tested” (Dealers) .....	.....	.....	.....	7
“Pasteurised” (Dealers) .....	.....	.....	.....	9
				—
Total .....	.....	.....	16	—
				—

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that, in the course of the three-monthly examination made of all the herds in the district, five cows-in-milk were detected to be suffering from tuberculosis, compared with six in 1936. The animals were slaughtered and the diagnosis confirmed by post-mortem examination, compensation being paid on the statutory scale.

### MEAT.

There are no licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough, but three registered slaughter-houses, which were regularly inspected during the year.

The periodical limewashing was carried out and the premises were kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The following table shows the number of animals killed at the three slaughter-houses:—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed .....	14	—	4	30	492
Number inspected .....	14	—	4	30	492
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	2	—	—	1	24
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .....	14.28%	—	0%	3.33%	4.88%
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	—	—	—	—	7
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tubercu- losis .....	—	—	—	—	1.62%

In addition to the above, 120 lbs. of meat from local butchers was found unfit for human food and surrendered for disposal at the Corporation's Refuse Destructor.

There are thirty-four butchers' shops in the Borough, also one market stall, which have been periodically inspected. A refrigerator or other means of cold storage is provided at each shop, and twenty-eight of the shops have permanent glass windows to protect the meat from dust, etc., from the highway.

Additional sanitary accommodation and washing facilities have been provided at two shops, and at five others minor repairs and cleansing were carried out on request.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Fourteen applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were received and considered by the Council. In each case a licence was granted.

OTHER FOODS.

Inspections have been made of shops and other premises where food is prepared or sold. In three cases, owners were requested to provide additional sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for employees. Minor repairs and cleansing were also found necessary at several premises.

On request, one basket of shrimps (30 lbs.) was examined and the shrimps found to be in a decomposing condition. They were surrendered and destroyed at the Corporation's Refuse Destructor,

## ADULTERATION OF FOODS, ETC.

The Surrey County Council are the authorities for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that twenty-five samples of milk, three of sausages and eight of other articles were analysed during 1937, and that no evidence of adulteration or deterioration was found.

## 6.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

### (1) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table III shows the total of the various infectious diseases notified during 1937, classified according to age, together with the number of cases removed to isolation hospital, and the total deaths from each disease. Table IV shows the number of cases notified from the Surrey County Hospital and the London County Council Hospitals. Comparison of Table III and Table IV indicates that the presence of these institutions has a considerable effect on the incidence of certain infectious diseases.

**SMALLPOX.**—No case of smallpox was notified during the year. No primary vaccination or re-vaccination was performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—Sixty-six cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, as in 1936. The case-rate per 1,000 population was 1.16 compared with the rate of 2.33 for England and Wales as a whole.

Fifty-two households were affected in all, as on two occasions two cases were notified as occurring in the same family within a day or so of each other and on another occasion three cases occurred under similar circumstances. The remaining ten cases occurred in institutions. The disease was generally of a mild character, and no death occurred.

The cases occurring in the London County Council Hospitals were all patients and were removed to fever hospitals belonging to the same authority. Of the fifty-six cases occurring in private houses, fifteen were nursed in their own homes, equivalent to a percentage of 22 of cases notified.

In addition two cases were removed to hospital for observation for scarlet fever in whom the diagnosis was not confirmed.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Fifteen cases of diphtheria were notified, compared with twenty cases in the previous year. The case-rate per 1,000 population was 0.26 compared with the rate of 1.49 for England and Wales. No death was registered as being caused by diphtheria.

Sanction was given for one patient to be nursed at home, satisfactory arrangements for isolation being easily made. All the remaining cases

were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and in addition seven cases were admitted to Hospital as suffering from diphtheria, in whom the diagnosis was not confirmed after further examination.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified. As the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for this area, the Surrey County Council makes provision for the institutional treatment, when necessary, of infants suffering from this disease.

**MALARIA.**—No primary cases of malaria were notified, but twenty-seven notifications were received from the London County Council Hospitals of the discharge of patients in whom the disease had been induced as a form of treatment, and who might be regarded as liable to be attacked by relapses of the disease. The places of permanent residence of these patients being situated in various Metropolitan Boroughs, the notifications were forwarded to the respective Public Health Departments.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**—Five notifications of enteric fever were received, all in respect of patients at London County Council Institutions. I have commented in previous reports on the fact that a high incidence of enteric fever is not unusual in hospitals occupied by patients suffering from mental disorders. The case-rate per 1,000 population was 0.09 compared with the rate of 0.05 for England and Wales as a whole. No death was registered as having been caused by enteric fever.

**PNEUMONIA.**—Twenty-six notifications of pneumonia were received, of which twenty were in respect of inmates of London County Council Institutions.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND PUEPERAL FEVER.**—One case of puerperal fever was notified, giving a case-rate of 1.26 per 1,000 total births. This patient was notified from the Epsom County Hospital, being normally resident outside the district. No death was registered as having been caused by puerperal fever.

Nineteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, giving a case-rate of 24.05 per 1,000 total births. All these notifications were received from the maternity ward of the Epsom County Hospital and in sixteen cases related to women who had been admitted for confinement, but who were not ordinarily resident in the district.

Both the above conditions are now notifiable as puerperal pyrexia, and the case-rate per 1,000 total births for both diseases during the year is 25.31 compared with the rate of 13.93 for England and Wales as a whole.

**ERYSIPelas.**—Thirty-two notifications were received, of which seven were in respect of private residents of the district and twenty-five of patients in the London County Council Institutions,

TABLE III.

Disease	Cases Notified.														Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Deaths.
	Under 1.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over.	At all ages.			
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	2	4	6	2	28	6	5	10	3	—	66	51	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	1	4	1	2	2	—	15	14	—
Enteric Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	5	—	—
Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	9	11	26	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	12	9	32	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	19	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—
	3	2	4	7	4	35	7	7	37	14	28	22	170	66	—	—

TABLE IV.

Disease	Total Cases Notified.	Total Cases in Public Institutions.	Cases in Epsom County Hospital.	Cases in L.C.C. Hospitals.
Scarlet Fever .....	66	10	3	7
Diphtheria.....	15	3	2	1
Enteric Fever .....	5	5	—	5
Pneumonia .....	26	20	—	20
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	19	19	19	—
Puerperal Fever .....	1	1	1	—
Dysentery .....	4	3	—	3
Erysipelas .....	32	25	—	25
Total .....	170	86	25	61

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table V, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from this disease during the same period. The new cases include, in addition to those officially notified, twenty-four of patients who came into the district from other districts in which they had already been notified and three of persons who died from tuberculosis without previous notification. Un-notified tuberculosis deaths constitute 13% of the total tuberculosis deaths. Enquiries made in the cases of non-notification, to ascertain the cause of this omission, showed that the diagnosis was in doubt in each case until the terminal stages of the illness.

The twenty-four deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis represent an annual death rate of 0.42 per thousand population, compared with the rate of 0.58 for England and Wales as a whole. Non-pulmonary tuberculosis caused one death, the death rate being 0.02 compared with that of 0.11 for England and Wales. The total tuberculosis death rate per thousand population is therefore 0.44, compared with the rate of 0.69 for England and Wales as a whole.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TABLE V.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 35	9	14	1	2	3	4	—	1
35 to 45	9	4	1	1	1	1	—	—
45 to 55	9	2	—	1	5	2	—	—
55 to 65	4	1	—	1	4	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	36	26	4	6	17	7	—	1

#### EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This Voluntary Committee continued its work during the year. The Officers of the Committee are as follows:—Chairman, John Wallace, Esq., J.P.; Vice-Chairman, T. F. Devitt, Esq., J.P.; Secretary, Mrs. H. James; Treasurer, P. W. Tebbutt, Esq., Manager of the Epsom Branch, Westminster Bank. The Medical Officer of Health, the district Tuberculosis Officer, the Health Visitors working in the area, and the Relieving Officer attend the meetings of the Committee.

Briefly, the aim of the Committee is to render assistance to tuberculous persons, particularly in the difficult period following the patient's discharge from sanatorium or hospital. At this time, much of the benefit derived from institutional treatment, often of a costly nature, may be lost for one of the following reasons:—

- (1) As a result of adverse economic conditions the patient may be obliged to return to unsuitable employment.
- (2) As a result of illness, employment may have been lost, with consequent anxiety as to the future and a loss of morale.
- (3) As a result of poor home circumstances, the patient's diet may be insufficient or improper, and his surroundings may be unhealthy, both factors which may cause deterioration in health.

In addition, an important duty of the Committee is to interest itself in the welfare of dependants of tuberculous persons, particularly children, and thus to take a part in preventing the spread of infection.

In this connection it is hoped to be able to arrange for seaside holidays for a number of these contact children, and one child has already been dealt with.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Committee for the further information that thirty-nine cases came before the Committee during the year and that the following assistance was given:—

Extra nourishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 cases
Clothing and Boots	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 "
Ophthalmic treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "
Rent assistance (six months)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "
Home help (six weeks)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "
Transport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "
Removal expense to Papworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "

In continuance of their efforts to improve housing conditions, details of three families with tuberculous members were forwarded to the Council of the Borough for consideration. A helpful response was obtained, and it is hoped that these families will be re-housed in the coming year.

# LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

CYRUS IVE, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

SIDNEY R. DRAKE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

*Sanitary Inspector :*

W. J. WHITING, A.R.San.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

*Clerical Staff :*

K. G. BEWICK, Cert.S.I.B., Clerk to Medical Officer of Health.

E. W. BUGDEN, Clerk to Sanitary Inspector.

(The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Assistant act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.)

# LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1937

### 1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,187
Population (Census 1931) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,483
Population (estimated mid-year, 1937) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,500
Density (persons per acre) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.8
Number of private families or separate occupiers (Census 1931) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,274
New houses certified, 1937 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books, 31st December, 1937 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,790
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1937 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£223,307
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (net) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£853

The district is chiefly residential and agricultural. Local industries include engineering works, artificial silk works, cable manufacturing, ladder making and cellulose paint manufacturing. There is no evidence that any of these occupations is detrimental to the health of the workers.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births—				
Total .....	308	153	155	Birth rate per
Legitimate .....	293	142	151	1,000 of the
Illegitimate .....	15	11	4	estimated resi- dent popula- tion .....
				15.0

	Total	M.	F.	
Still Births—				
Legitimate .....	8	4	4	Rate per 1,000
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—	total (live and still) births 25.3
Deaths (net) .....	198	96	102	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation 9.1
Deaths from Puerperal Causes .....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Total deaths of infants under one year of age .....	.....	.....	.....	8
Death rate of infants under one year of age—				
All infants per 1,000 live births .....	.....	.....	.....	26.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	.....	.....	.....	20.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	.....	.....	.....	133.3
Deaths from measles (all ages) .....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) .....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	.....	.....	.....	1

Table I shows a comparison of statistics for the Urban District of Leatherhead from the year 1881, with similar figures for the whole of England and Wales.

### BIRTHS.

The total live births accredited to the area by the Registrar General were 308, of which 153 were of males and 155 of females. This total represents a birth rate of 15.0 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the rate of 14.9 for England and Wales as a whole. In the same period 8 still-births were registered, giving a still-birth rate of 0.39, compared with the rate of 0.60 for England and Wales.

### DEATHS.

The deaths accredited to the area after correction for inward and outward transfers were 198. This represents a crude death rate of 9.1 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the rate of 12.4 for England and Wales as a whole.

In order that the mortality of the district may be properly compared with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary, however, to eliminate differences caused by variation in the composition of the two

populations as regards age and sex. For this purpose an areal comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar General, and when applied to the crude death rate of the district, an adjusted death rate of 8.6 is obtained. This is an important indication of the healthy conditions prevailing in the area.

The causes of death are set out in Table II.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered eight (four males and four females). The infant mortality rate for the year is 26.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with that of 58.0 for England and Wales.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Period.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 living. (Annual Rates 1931—1937)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 (Annual Rates 1931—1937)		Average Annual Infant Mortality Rate† (Annual Rates 1931—1937)	
	England & Wales.	Leatherhead U.D.	England & Wales.	Leatherhead U.D.	England & Wales.	Leatherhead U.D.
1881—1890	32.4	29.5	19.1	15.6	142	103
1891—1900	29.9	22.7	18.2	11.6	153	128
1901—1910	27.2	22.0	15.4	12.0	128	80
1911—1920	21.8	17.0	14.4*	9.2	100	56
1921—1930	18.3	16.3	12.1	10.0	72	40
1931	15.8	12.8	12.3	10.7	66	33
1932	15.3	11.4	12.0	8.5	65	58
1933	14.4	12.8	12.3	9.3	64	30
1934	14.8	13.2	11.8	9.0 (8.5)	59	52
1935	14.7	13.6	11.7	9.4 (8.8)	57	30
1936	14.8	12.6	12.1	9.3 (8.7)	59	35
1937	14.9	15.0	12.4	9.1 (8.6)	58	26

† *i.e.*, Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 births.

\* Including civilian mortality only from 1915—1920.

The death rate figures in parentheses have been adjusted by a "comparability factor" (see page 56).

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	.....	—	—	—
2. Measles	.....	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	.....	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	.....	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	.....	—	—	—
6. Influenza	.....	—	1	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	.....	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	.....	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.....	2	5	7
10. Other Tuberculosis	.....	—	1	1
11. Syphilis	.....	—	1	1
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	.....	—	1	1
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	.....	8	20	28
14. Diabetes	.....	2	6	8
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage	.....	2	6	8
16. Heart Disease	.....	28	14	42
17. Aneurysm	.....	—	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	.....	3	12	15
19. Bronchitis	.....	1	2	3
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	.....	10	3	13
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	.....	—	1	1
22. Peptic Ulcer	.....	5	—	5
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	.....	—	1	1
24. Appendicitis	.....	1	—	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	.....	—	—	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	.....	1	1	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases	.....	3	2	5
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	.....	5	4	9
29. Puerperal Sepsis	.....	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal Causes	.....	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	.....	3	4	7
32. Senility	.....	2	6	8
33. Suicide	.....	5	—	5
34. Other Violence	.....	6	4	10
35. Other defined Diseases	.....	9	6	15
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	.....	—	1	1
Special causes (included in No. 35 above)—				
Smallpox	.....	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	.....	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	.....	—	—	—
All causes		96	102	198

## 2.—GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(1) INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The motor ambulance maintained by the Cuddington Joint Hospital Board is used for the removal of all cases of infectious disease.

(2) NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES. A motor ambulance owned by the Leatherhead Urban District Council and garaged at Messrs. Karn Brothers' Garage, Kingston Road, Leatherhead ('phone Leatherhead 3031), serves for all other cases.

Members of the Men's Detachment of the British Red Cross Society, Surrey 17, stand by during the week-ends in the Summer for road accidents and assisted with 136 cases out of the 229 cases dealt with during the year.

In 1937 the ambulance was used for 48 accidents and 181 sickness cases—229 cases in all—and travelled a distance of 3,736 miles.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens taken by medical practitioners are sent for bacteriological examination to Dr. K. Hughes, Pathologist to the Sutton and Cheam Hospital, or to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. During the year 1937 the number of examinations made was as follows—

For the diagnosis of Diphtheria	.....	.....	84
,,    ,,    ,,    ,, Tuberculosis	.....	.....	30
,,    ,,    ,, Enteric Fever	.....	.....	8

Laboratory examinations required to establish the diagnosis of suspected venereal disease in a communicable stage are arranged for under the Surrey County Council's Venereal Diseases scheme. Samples of milk are sent to the Clinical Research Association and of water to the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

#### NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL NURSING. There are three Nursing Associations in the District which carry out this work. The Ashtead Nursing Association maintains two nurses, the Bookham Nursing Association two nurses and the Leatherhead Nursing Association two nurses. The area of the Bookham Nursing Association extends into Fetcham and Effingham, and a car is used to cover this wide area.

(b) NURSING OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE. There is no special provision for the nursing of such cases.

#### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Surrey County Council are the Local Authority for maternity and child welfare and for education. Welfare centres and school clinics

are held in Leatherhead, Great Bookham, Fetcham and Ashtead as follows—

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Time Held.</i>
Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead.	Infant Welfare and School Clinic.	2nd and 4th Tuesday 1.30—4 p.m.
Barn Hall, Bookham .....	Infant Welfare and School Clinic.	1st and 3rd Wednesday 1.30—4 p.m.
Village Hall, Fetcham .....	Infant Welfare and School Clinic.	2nd and 4th Thursday 1.30—4 p.m.
The Institute, Leatherhead	Infant Welfare .....	Every Friday 2—4 p.m.
	General Medical .....	1st and 3rd Friday 9.30 a.m.—12 noon
	Eye .....	2nd Friday 9.30 a.m.—12 noon
	Dental .....	Mondays and Wednesdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon, and 1.45—4 p.m.

The County Council are also responsible for the provision of treatment for tuberculosis and venereal diseases. Tuberculosis dispensaries are provided in Epsom and Dorking. Clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford; the Croydon General Hospital, and at many of the voluntary hospitals in the London area.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

General medical and surgical cases are admitted to the Leatherhead Cottage Hospital, which maintains a total of 21 beds, with X-ray, massage and electrical departments.

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases, other than smallpox, are admitted to the Cuddington Hospital, Banstead. This hospital is maintained by the Cuddington Joint Hospital Board, of which the Leatherhead Urban District Council is a constituent member.

Cases of smallpox occurring in the district are admitted to the Surrey Smallpox Hospital, which is maintained by the Surrey County Council at Clandon.

The Surrey County Council is responsible for the provision of institutional treatment for persons suffering from tuberculosis.

#### 3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

##### WATER.

The statutory undertaking for the supply of water in the district is the East Surrey Water Company. The source of supply is from boreholes into the chalk, situated in Leatherhead.

No new sources of supply have been brought into use during 1937, nor have any important extensions of mains been made in the Leatherhead Urban District.

The raw water delivered from the boreholes has shown no sign of contamination on analysis, both bacteriologically and chemically, but, as a precautionary measure, is chlorinated before softening by Clark's process and dechlorinated after softening.

The Company have arranged for the raw water and the treated water to be examined bacteriologically monthly and chemically quarterly. In addition, tests are made twice daily for residual chlorine before the water is dechlorinated. The analyses are carried out by Drs. Beale and Suckling, who have invariably described the water as pure and wholesome.

Independent samples have been taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for examination. A copy of a report dated 21st May, 1937, is given below.

### RESULTS.

CHEMICAL—		<i>In parts per 100,000</i>	
Appearance	.....	.....	Clear and bright.
Colour	Normal.	Odour	None.
Reaction pH	Neutral 7.8	Free Carbonic Acid	..... 0.22
Electric Conductivity at 20°C	.....	.....	275
Total Solids, 180°C	.....	.....	18.5
Chlorine in Chlorides	.....	.....	2.2
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.....	.....	0.64 Nitrites absent.
Hardness : Permanent	.....	.....	6.0
Temporary	.....	.....	3.5
Total	.....	.....	9.5
Metals	.....	.....	Absent
Free Ammonia	.....	.....	0.0000
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	0.0000
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	.....	.....	0.0100
BACTERIOLOGICAL—		<i>No. of Bacteria per c.c.</i>	
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C	.....	.....	9
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C	.....	.....	1
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C	.....	.....	5
The Bacillus Coli	.....	present in —	absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii	.....	present in —	absent in 100 c.c.
(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)			

**REPORT :** This is a clear and bright water, free from colour, of neutral reaction and containing only a small amount of Free Carbonic Acid. The water is of very moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline matter and is entirely free from metals.

Both organically and bacteriologically, it is of a very high standard of purity and is a pure and wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are two sewage disposal works in the district, one at Leatherhead and the other at Bookham. Both processes are on continuous flow settlement, comprising detritus tanks, settlement tanks, rotary filters, etc.

At Bookham the effluent passes through a humus tank and thence by the outfall sewer to a ditch adjacent, finally reaching the River Mole.

The extension of the Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works has now been completed, together with the enlargement of the Leatherhead trunk sewer and a portion of the Ashtead trunk sewer. The new works consist of detritus channels, primary and secondary sedimentation tanks, rotary and travelling distributors, humus tanks, etc. The existing land treatment has been dispensed with and the land is now used for the treatment of surface water only. The effluent, after final treatment at the humus tanks, is discharged into a concrete channel, and conveyed to the River Mole.

Sludge is disposed of by mixing with screened and pulverised house refuse, the resultant manure being sold to a firm of agricultural merchants.

There has been considerable trouble through the surcharging of trunk sewers in the Leatherhead and Ashtead Wards. These sewers become surcharged during heavy rain and cause flooding in various parts along the low levels.

The reconstruction of the Leatherhead trunk sewer will overcome the difficulty in Leatherhead, and it was hoped, alleviate the trouble in Ashtead. It is clear, however, that the remainder of the Ashtead trunk sewer will have to be enlarged in the near future, and consideration is being given to this by the Council.

Several lengths of new sewer have been laid during the year by the developers of new estates in the area.

During the year twenty-five existing properties have been connected to the sewer in various parts of the district, and the old cesspools filled in.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Complaints of smell from the Ryebrook by inhabitants of a neighbouring estate in Ashtead were investigated, and the cause was found to be a serious pollution of the stream by the overflow from a small sewage treatment works in the Borough of Epsom and Ewell. The nuisance was abated and the works are to be abandoned in the near future.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Water closets are in general use throughout the district, although in a few isolated cases pail closets still remain.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse is undertaken by means of three low loading Shelvoke and Drewry freighters, each with a capacity of seven cubic yards. The collection is now entirely mechanical and consideration is being given to the purchase of another vehicle.

The tip in Guildford Road is only used for the disposal of refuse collected from private streets by contract, these streets being inaccessible for other than horse transport.

The house refuse is disposed of at Leatherhead Sewage Disposal Works, where a salvage and crushing plant has been installed. Clinker is retained by screening; bottles, tins, etc., removed on a picking belt; paper baled for sale, and the residue crushed, as mentioned above, and sold as a fertiliser.

The emptying of cesspools, earth closets and privies is not undertaken by the Council, but arrangements are made to ensure that at least one Contractor in the district is available for the work of emptying cesspools.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to Mr. S. R. Drake, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the following details of his work during the year—

## INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS UNDER HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, Etc.

## CONDITIONS REQUIRING THE SERVICE OF A NOTICE FOUND DURING THE YEAR.

	Number
Houses requiring decorations (268 rooms) ....	136
No trap to sink waste ....	87
Overflowing cesspools ....	11
Defective rainwater pipes and gutters ....	12
Defective drains ....	25
Defective sinks ....	32
Defective vent shaft to cesspool ....	1
Paving absent ....	4
Defective water closets ....	29
Defective cistern and/or flush pipe ....	18
Unsatisfactory water supply ....	1
Defective kitcheners ....	11
Defective coppers ....	10
Defective ashbins ....	45
Insufficient provision for surface water drainage ....	7

#### RESULTS OF SERVICE OF NOTICE.

	Number
Roofs repaired ....	21
Handrails provided to stairs ....	11
Plastering repaired ....	5
Fireplaces repaired ....	4
Defective wall repaired ....	3
Ceilings repaired ....	8
Windows repaired ....	21
Floors repaired ....	5
Doors repaired ....	3
Dampness in walls remedied ....	74
Houses redecorated (207 rooms) ....	88
Traps provided to sink wastes ....	72
Overflowing cesspools emptied ....	8
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired ....	6
Drains repaired ....	20
New sinks provided ....	23
Paving provided ....	1
Water closets repaired ....	17
Cisterns and/or flush pipes repaired ....	11
Kitcheners repaired or renewed ....	7
Coppers repaired ....	6
Ashbins provided ....	39
Sufficient provision for surface water drainage ....	4

#### NUISANCES.

A number of complaints were received and dealt with in addition to those which are detailed under other headings in this report. The causes for complaints are not always ones which are remediable by action of the Local Authority, but in every case as much assistance as possible is given to complainants. In most cases, visits are necessary to ascertain whether the matter is definitely outside the scope of the Department.

The Council are not the Local Authority under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, but complaints of infestation are received in the Department and forwarded to the appropriate officer of the Surrey County Council. Thirty-seven such complaints were taken and passed on during the year.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Two cases of excessive smoke emanating from chimneys in the district were observed and remedied. A further case of grit and dust causing annoyance in the neighbourhood of a tarmacadam works was also satisfactorily dealt with.

#### SWIMMING POOLS.

There are five privately owned swimming pools in the district, one natural and four constructed. They are provided with adequate dressing and sanitary accommodation and the constructed pools have filtering and chlorinating plants installed. Colour tests to control the dosage of chlorine are made by the proprietors periodically and if requested, at each visit of the Sanitary Inspector.

During the year samples of the water were taken from four pools (the remaining one being closed at the time) and submitted to chemical and bacteriological examinations.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades in the area.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

An effort was made during the year to exercise some control over camping, especially the casual and indiscriminate variety. Gypsies camping in caravans are requested to remove within twenty-four hours of arrival and in cases where refusals are met with pressure is brought to bear upon them with the aid of the police.

One shed of a very temporary and insecure nature, and occupied by one man, was caused to be pulled down; and requests were made for two families occupying further sheds entirely unsuitable for human habitation to vacate them. One family complied during the year, but the difficulty of obtaining alternative accommodation suitable for the other family has caused some delay.

#### SHOPS.

No action was taken under the sections of the Shops Act, 1934, dealing with the provision of sanitary conveniences and the regulation of temperature and ventilation.

## RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

No establishments in the district to which these Acts apply, now use rag flock.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

In the course of routine housing inspections, or as the result of complaints, six Council houses and seven private houses were found to be infested. These were disinfested by the staff of the Local Authority, using contact and gaseous insecticides according to circumstances and with apparently successful results.

As a result of my recommendation in my last report, an Inspector now makes a routine examination of the belongings of tenants selected for Council houses prior to removal, in order to ensure, as far as possible, that they are vermin free. In addition, each Council house which falls vacant is also subjected to examination for the same purpose. During the year two Council houses were found by this method to be infested and suitable measures were taken to disinfest them before they were reoccupied.

## SCHOOLS.

The one Central and six Elementary Schools in the district were periodically inspected and, owing to the increasing number of children in the district, some of the schools were found to have insufficient sanitary accommodation for the number of pupils attending. The attention of the appropriate authorities has been drawn to the sanitary shortage.

## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

## INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
<b>Factories</b> ..... ..... (including Factory Laundries)	7	2	—
<b>Workshops</b> ..... ..... (including Workshop Laundries)	10	1	—
<b>Workplaces</b> ..... ..... (other than Outworkers' premises)	1	—	—
<b>Total</b> .....	18	3	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .....	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation .....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .....	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .....	2	1	—	—
<i>Sanitary accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient .....	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .....	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101) .....	—	—	—	—
Other offences .....	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total .....	3	2	—	—

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## 3.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

No action was necessary.

## 4.—HOUSING.

### HOUSING STATISTICS.

#### I.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	.....	.....	.....	386
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	.....	.....	.....	957
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	.....	.....	.....	284
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	.....	.....	.....	648

3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	—
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	321
 <i>II.—Remedy of defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :</i>		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	209
 <i>III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :</i>		
<i>A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By Owners .....	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	—
<i>B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :</i>		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By Owners .....	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	1
<i>C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	3
<i>D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	—

*IV.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:*

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	30
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein .....	30
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein .....	178
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	11
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	14
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	80
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	Nil
(e)	Twelve cases of overcrowding were abated by the efforts of the families concerned, and two families were re-housed in houses belonging to the Council.	

**SLUM CLEARANCE.**

At the beginning of the year a public inquiry was held and fifty-six houses on which Clearance Orders had been made were visited by the Ministry of Health Inspector, as a result of which seven orders in respect of fifty-five houses were confirmed.

A re-housing scheme has been commenced and it is expected that houses will be ready to accommodate the displaced persons in 1938.

**5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.****(a) MILK SUPPLY.**

Number of Cowkeepers .....	16
Number of Dairymen (exclusive of above) .....	4
Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk .....	18

Inspections of all cowsheds, dairies and milkshops were made during the year, and all were found to be satisfactory.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF MILK.**

Thirty-eight samples of raw, ungraded milk were taken and forwarded to the laboratories of the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination.

It may be noted that of the thirty-eight samples examined, twenty reached the standard laid down for Accredited Milk (satisfying the methylene blue test and *Bacillus Coli* absent in 1/100 millilitre). Of the remainder, nine failed to reach this standard, but did not fall seriously below it, while nine samples were well below the standard. When an adverse report was received, the result was communicated to the retailer concerned, inspection of the dairy premises made, improvement suggested if necessary, and re-sampling carried out at a later date.

It should be noted that these precautions deal entirely with the cleanliness of milk. No special bacteriological examinations are made for the tubercle bacillus.

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that, in the course of the three-monthly examination made of all herds in the district, three cows-in-milk were detected to be suffering from tuberculosis, as were a similar number in 1936. The animals were slaughtered and the diagnosis confirmed by post-mortem examination, compensation being paid on the statutory scale.

### DESIGNATED MILK SUPPLY.

The following licences were issued to retailers desiring to retail graded milks—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—					
Dealer's licence	....	....	....	....	3
Supplementary licence	....	....	....	....	2
Accredited Milk—					
Dealer's licence	....	....	....	....	1
Pasteurised Milk—					
Pasteuriser's Licence	....	....	....	....	1
Dealer's licence	....	....	....	....	2
Supplementary licence	....	....	....	....	2

The first pasteurising plant for which application for a licence has been received in the Leatherhead District, was installed during the year, and a sample of milk taken therefrom satisfied the plate count and phosphatase test for pasteurised milk.

The proprietor is to be congratulated on the layout, and up-to-date nature of the installation.

### (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are four slaughter-houses in the district, three of which are registered and one licensed. They have been kept in a satisfactory condition throughout the year.

The number of visits made during the year was 285, and 2,348 animals were slaughtered and examined. This total was made up as follows—

Beasts	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Calves	....	....	....	....	....	....	132
Sheep	....	....	....	....	....	....	484
Lambs	....	....	....	....	....	....	326
Pigs	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,401
							2,348

The following meat was found unfit for human consumption and was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

PIGS—		For Tuberculosis.	For other diseases.	Total.	
Entire carcase and organs	.....	.....	—	1	1
Heads	.....	.....	29	—	29
Plucks	.....	.....	16	1	17
Lungs (Pairs)	.....	.....	1	—	1
Livers	.....	.....	2	13	15
Mesenteries	.....	.....	23	1	24
Spleens	.....	.....	8	—	8
Kidney	.....	.....	—	1	1
Legs	.....	.....	—	1	1
CALVES—					
Legs	.....	.....	—	1	1

Table III shows the number and percentage of animals in which disease was found either in the whole carcase or in organs or parts thereof.

TABLE III.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number killed .....	5	—	132	810	1401	2348
Number inspected .....	5	—	132	810	1401	2348
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	—	—	1	—	17	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .....	—	—	.76	—	1.28	.81
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned .....	—	—	—	—	35	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	2.50	1.49

One box containing 14lbs of fish was also found unfit for human consumption, voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

During the year eight applications for licences to slaughter animals under the Act were received, and all were granted after consideration by the Council. All applicants had been previously licensed.

The question of including sheep under Section 1 of the Act was again considered by the Council at the end of the year, with the result that a resolution was passed requiring sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs to be stunned by means of a mechanically operated instrument prior to slaughter, the said resolution to operate from January 1st, 1938.

#### (c) ADULTERATION OF FOODS, Etc.

The Surrey County Council are the authorities for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that twenty-six samples of food were taken and analysed during the year. These included twenty-three samples of milk, one of sausages and two of other articles. Three samples of milk were found to be unsatisfactory, but no legal proceedings were instituted.

### 6.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

#### (1) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table IV shows the total of the various infectious diseases notified during 1937, classified according to age, together with the number of cases removed to hospital and the total deaths from each disease.

SMALLPOX. No case of smallpox was notified during the year. No primary vaccination or re-vaccination was performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

SCARLET FEVER. Twelve notifications of scarlet fever were received as against seventy-nine in 1936, giving a case rate per 1,000 population of 0.58, compared with the rate of 2.33 for England and Wales as a whole.

Of the twelve cases notified, permission was granted for three patients to be nursed at home, after home conditions and nursing facilities had been found to be satisfactory. No secondary case was caused by this procedure. The remaining patients were admitted to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital and, in addition, one case was admitted for observation but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

No death was registered as being attributable to scarlet fever.

DIPHTHERIA. Three cases of diphtheria were notified as against twenty-five cases and two deaths in 1936. The case rate per 1,000 population was 0.15 compared with the rate of 1.49 for England and Wales. All the patients were admitted to hospital for treatment. In addition, two patients were admitted to the Cuddington Isolation Hospital for

observation as possible cases of diphtheria, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

No death was caused by diphtheria.

**DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.** By arrangement with Mr. Gordon Hughes, Dispensing Chemist, of Bridge Street, Leatherhead, diphtheria antitoxin is available free of charge on request by medical practitioners at any hour of the day or night.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.** Progress has been made with the Council's scheme for immunisation against diphtheria of children attending infants' departments of elementary schools and infants attending welfare centres, a total of 182 children having received the treatment during 1937. Of these 168 were school children and 14 were infants attending welfare centres. Provision is made for the treatment of other children living in the district by their private medical practitioners, the necessary material being supplied free of charge, and the fee for treatment being a matter for arrangement between the patient and doctor.

During the present year it is proposed to arrange a series of regular clinics at which persons of all ages, resident in the district, will be able to receive the treatment free of charge.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.** One case was notified. The Surrey County Council are the authority for the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Acts in this district, and are thus responsible for the provision of facilities for treatment of this condition.

**PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.** No notification was received. Both these conditions are now notifiable as Puerperal Pyrexia, of which the case rate per 1,000 total births for England and Wales was 13.93.

TABLE IV.

Diseases.	Cases Notified.													Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Deaths.
	Under 1.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over.	At all ages.		
Smallpox .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever .....		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Diphtheria .....			2	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	3	3	—
Enteric Fever .....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	8	1	13
Pneumonia .....			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1
Erysipelas .....				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Continued Fever .....					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery .....						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Relapsing Fever .....							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia .....															
Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	2	2	—	2	—	5	2	2	7	4	5	1	32	12	13

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table V, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from this disease during the same period. The new cases include, in addition to those officially notified, six of patients who came into the district from other districts in which they had already been notified, and one of a person who died un-notified in an institution outside the district. Unnotified tuberculosis deaths constituted 11% of the total tuberculosis deaths. The death of one patient, whose name was on the register as a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was certified as due to non-tubercular silicosis.

The eight deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis represent an annual death rate of 0.39 per thousand population compared with the rate of 0.58 for England and Wales as a whole. There was no death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the death rate for England and Wales as a whole being 0.11. The total death rate per thousand population was, therefore, 0.39 compared with the rate of 0.69 for England and Wales as a whole.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TABLE V.

AGE PERIOD.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
20 to 25	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
25 to 35	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	2
35 to 45	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
45 to 55	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 65	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
65 and upwards	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	—	8	10	3	1	2	6	—

## EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This Voluntary Committee continued its work during the year. The Officers of the Committee are as follows—Chairman, John Wallace, Esq., J.P.; Vice-Chairman, T. F. Devitt, Esq., J.P.; Secretary, Mrs. H. James; Treasurer, P. W. Tebbutt, Esq., Manager of the Epsom

Branch, Westminster Bank. The Medical Officer of Health, the district Tuberculosis Officer, the Health Visitors working in the area, and the Relieving Officer attend the meetings of the Committee.

Briefly, the aim of the Committee is to render assistance to tuberculous persons, particularly in the difficult period following the patient's discharge from sanatorium or hospital. At this time, much of the benefit derived from institutional treatment, often of a costly nature, may be lost for one of the following reasons—

(1) As a result of adverse economic conditions the patient may be obliged to return to unsuitable employment.

(2) As a result of illness, employment may have been lost, with consequent anxiety as to the future, and a loss of morale.

(3) As a result of poor home circumstances, the patient's diet may be insufficient or improper, and his surroundings may be unhealthy, both factors which may cause deterioration in health.

In addition, an important duty of the Committee is to interest itself in the welfare of dependents of tuberculous persons, particularly children, and thus to take a part in preventing the spread of infection. In this connection it is hoped to be able to arrange for seaside holidays for a number of the contact children, and one child has already been dealt with.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Committee for the further information that thirty-nine cases came before the Committee during the year and that the following assistance was given—

Extra nourishment .....	.....	.....	.....	19 cases
Clothing and Boots .....	.....	.....	.....	4 ,,
Ophthalmic treatment .....	.....	.....	.....	1 ,,
Rent assistance (six months) .....	.....	.....	.....	1 ,,
Home help (six weeks) .....	.....	.....	.....	1 ,,
Transport .....	.....	.....	.....	1 ,,
Removal Expenses to Papworth .....	.....	.....	.....	1 ,,

#### DISINFECTION.

Sixteen premises were disinfected after notifiable infectious disease and eight for other reasons.

# DORKING and HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Officer of Health:*

CYRUS IVE<sup>1</sup>, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.),  
L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

F. E. TRAVISS<sup>2</sup>, M.R.San.I.

*Sanitary Inspectors:*

G. SAWYER, A.M.Inst.M.&Cy.E., A.R.San.I.  
T. H. LEE, A.R.San.I.

*Sanitary Inspector's Assistant:*

A. R. HEAD.

*Clerical Staff:*

K. G. BEWICK<sup>1</sup>, Cert.S.I.B., Clerk to Medical Officer of Health.  
Miss M. JENNINGS and Miss A. M. SMITH,  
clerical assistants to Sanitary Inspector.

<sup>1</sup> Acts in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, and the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts.

<sup>2</sup> Also Surveyor for new buildings and Sewage Works.

# DORKING and HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

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## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1937.

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### 1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres) ... ... ... ... ...	53,718
Population (Census 1931) ... ... ... ...	18,485
Population (estimated mid-year 1937) ... ... ...	20,340
Density (persons per acre) ... ... ... ...	0.37
Number of private families or separate occupiers (Census 1931) ... ... ... ...	4,728
Number of houses erected during 1937 ... ... ...	223
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1937 ... ... ...	6,281
Rateable Value ... ... ... ...	£194,015
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ... ...	£760

The acreage, population, number of inhabited houses and rateable values of the various Parishes are given in the following table—

Parish.	Area (Acres).	Census Population.		No. of Inhab- ited houses.	Rateable Value. £
		1921.	1931.		
Abinger .....	7,481	1,455	1,544	514	14,849
Betchworth .....	2,562	936	1,046	412	12,433
Buckland .....	1,362	410	473	156	7,103
Capel .....	5,694	1,459	1,782	609	16,284
Charlwood .....	6,901	2,015	2,284	693	23,625
Headley .....	1,640	521	487	123	6,597
Holmwood .....	3,749	835	891	246	9,579
Horley .....	7,449	5,722	7,137	2,583	77,400
Leigh .....	3,419	491	518	187	5,701
Newdigate .....	4,744	803	886	321	8,190
Ockley .....	3,400	625	703	236	6,333
Wotton .....	5,317	770	734	201	5,921

The district is largely agricultural, with many dairy farms. Horley, however, is growing rapidly as a residential area and several factories are situated within its boundaries. Industries include limeworks at Betchworth and brickworks in several of the parishes.

There is no evidence that any of these occupations are detrimental to the health of the workers.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.  
Live Births—

		Total.	M.	F.	
Total	...	277	142	135	Birth Rate 13.6
Legitimate	...	262	134	128	
Illegitimate	...	15	8	7	
Still Births—					
Total	...	13	6	7	Rate per 1,000 total births ... 44.8
Legitimate	...	13	6	7	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
Deaths (net)	...	240	132	108	Death Rate 11.8
					Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	...	1	3.44
	—	1	3.44

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age ... 9

Death Rate of infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	32.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	26.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	133.3

Deaths from—

Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	—

Table I shows a comparison of statistics for the Dorking and Horley Rural District for the past five years—

TABLE I.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Maternal Mortality Rate.
1933	19,240	13.4	12.2	25.9	4.2
1934	19,527	14.7	12.2	66.2	3.48
1935	19,900	14.2	11.3	31.9	3.39
1936	20,140	14.2	12.6	52.6	0.0
1937	20,340	13.6	11.8	32.4	3.44

BIRTHS.

The total births accredited to the area by the Registrar General were 277, of which 142 were of males and 135 of females. This total represents a birth rate of 13.6 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the rate of 14.9 for England and Wales as a whole.

## DEATHS.

The deaths accredited to the area after correction for inward and outward transfers were 240. This represents a crude death rate of 11.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the rate of 12.4 for England and Wales as a whole.

In order that the mortality of the district may be properly compared with the mortality for England and Wales it is necessary to eliminate differences caused by variation in the composition of the two populations as regards age and sex. For this purpose an areal comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar General, and when applied to the crude death rate of the district, an adjusted death rate of 10.4 is obtained. This compares favourably with the death rate of 12.4 for England and Wales as a whole.

The causes of death are set out in Table II.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The death rate of infants under one year of age numbered nine (seven males and two females). The infant mortality rate for the year is 52.6 per 1,000 live births, compared with that of 59 for England and Wales.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING &amp; HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	—	—	—
2. Measles .....	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
6. Influenza .....	7	13	20
7. Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	8	4	12
10. Other Tuberculosis .....	2	1	3
11. Syphilis .....	1	—	1
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis .....	—	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	10	12	22
14. Diabetes .....	1	—	1
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage .....	3	11	14
16. Heart Disease .....	40	27	67
17. Aneurysm .....	1	2	3
18. Other Circulatory Diseases .....	20	8	28
19. Bronchitis .....	2	2	4
20. Pneumonia (all forms) .....	2	2	4
21. Other Respiratory Diseases .....	1	2	3
22. Peptic Ulcer .....	1	2	3
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) .....	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis .....	1	1	2
25. Cirrhosis of Liver .....	—	1	1
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc. .....	1	—	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases .....	2	2	4
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .....	6	1	7
29. Puerperal Sepsis .....	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes .....	—	1	1
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. .....	6	1	7
32. Senility .....	2	2	4
33. Suicide .....	—	—	—
34. Other Violence .....	5	3	8
35. Other defined Diseases .....	10	10	20
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown .....	—	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)—			
Smallpox .....	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis .....	—	—	—
All causes .....	132	108	240

## 2.—GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Samples of milk, water and sewage are examined by the Counties Public Health Laboratories. Specimens taken by medical practitioners for bacteriological examination are sent either to the Counties Public

Health Laboratories or to Dr. L. P. Chamberlain, Pathologist to the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill. During the year 1937 the number of such specimens examined was as follows—

For the diagnosis of diphtheria .....	.....	.....	57
" " " tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	30
" " " enteric fever .....	.....	.....	6

Laboratory examinations required to establish the diagnosis of suspected venereal disease in a communicable stage are arranged for under the Surrey County Council's Venereal Diseases Scheme.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(1) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Reigate Joint Hospital Board maintains a motor ambulance for the removal of such cases.

(2) NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—By an agreement between the Councils, the western part of the district is covered by the ambulance service of the Dorking Urban District Council. The ambulances are garaged at the Fire Station, Dorking (telephone No. Dorking 2729).

The Horley Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade maintains two motor ambulances in Horley for use in the eastern part of the district. (Phone Horley. No number required.)

#### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Surrey County Council is the authority for Maternity and Child Welfare and for the treatment of Tuberculosis. The following Tables give details of the clinics held in the Rural District.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

<i>Parish and Centre.</i>	<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Time Held.</i>
ABINGER.		
Ewhurst Village Hall	Infant Welfare .....	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Ockley Village Hall .....	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Peaslake Old School Room	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Dorking Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	Infant Welfare .....	Every Monday and Tuesday, 2 p.m.
	Ante-natal .....	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 9.30 a.m.
	Dental .....	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2 p.m.
BETCHWORTH & BUCKLAND.		
Brockham Village Hall	Infant Welfare .....	1st and 3rd Fridays, 2 p.m.
Betchworth Village Hall (Voluntary)	Infant Welfare .....	3rd Tuesday, 2 p.m.
CAPEL.		
Church Room, Capel .....	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Ockley Village Hall .....	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
CHARLWOOD.		
Charlwood Parish Hall	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Technical Institute, Horley	Infant Welfare .....	Every Friday, 2 p.m.
	Ante-natal .....	Every Friday, 9.30 a.m.
HEADLEY.		
Leatherhead Institute	Infant Welfare .....	Every Friday, 2 p.m.
Walton-on-the-Hill Congregational School Room	Infant Welfare .....	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
HOLMWOOD.		
Capel Church Room .....	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Dene St. Clinic, Dorking	Infant Welfare .....	Every Monday and Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Ockley Village Hall .....	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
HORLEY.		
Technical Institute, Horley	Infant Welfare .....	Every Friday, 2 p.m.
	Ante-natal .....	Every Friday, 9.30 a.m.
The Parish Hall, Salfords	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
LEIGH & NEWDIGATE.		
St. Mary's Rd., Newdigate (Voluntary)	Infant Welfare .....	4th Tuesday, 2 p.m.
OCKLEY.		
Ockley Village Hall .....	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
WOTTON.		
Dene St. Clinic .....	Infant Welfare .....	Every Monday and Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Ockley Village Hall .....	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Peaslake Old School Room	Infant Welfare .....	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.

## TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

Centre.	Time Held.
Dorking Clinic, Dene St., Dorking 49, Farnham Road, Guildford .....	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 10 a.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, 10 a.m. Every Friday, 10 a.m.
1a, Cecil Road, Redhill .....	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Thursdays, 2 p.m.
S.C.C. Clinic, Waterloo Road, Epsom	1st Thursday, 5.30 p.m.
Technical Institute, Horley .....	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Tuesdays, 2 p.m. 4th Tuesday, 5.30 p.m. 2nd Wednesday, 10 a.m.

The Surrey County Council is also the authority for the provision of treatment for Venereal Diseases. Clinics are held at the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill ; the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, and at many of the Voluntary Hospitals in the London area.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINICS.

Centre.	Time Held.
Dene Street Clinic, Dorking .....	1st Wednesday in each month, 10 a.m.
Technical Institute, Horley .....	1st Wednesday in each month, 2.30 p.m.
S.C.C. Waterloo Road Clinic, Epsom	1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, 10 a.m.
Leatherhead Institute .....	1st Tuesday in each month, 10 a.m.

## HOSPITALS.

The Dorking and Horley Rural District combines with the Borough of Reigate in the formation of a Joint Hospital Board to provide accommodation for cases of infectious disease. The Board's Isolation Hospital is situated at Earlswood and maintains about 45 beds.

Cases of Smallpox occurring in the area are admitted to the Surrey Smallpox Hospital, maintained by the Surrey County Council, and situated at Clandon.

The Horley District Cottage Hospital maintains eleven beds for accident and general medical and surgical cases.

Patients from the district are also admitted to the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill, and to the Dorking & District Hospital, Dorking.

The Surrey County Council is responsible for the provision of institutional treatment for persons suffering from tuberculosis. The majority of patients with tuberculosis of the lungs are admitted to Milford Sanatorium, but other accommodation is available in Public Assistance hospitals and elsewhere.

### 3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER.

Three Companies supply water to the various parts of the district, namely, the East Surrey Water Company, the Dorking Water Company and the Hurtwood Water Company.

Periodical examinations of the water were made during the year, showing the water to be of a satisfactory nature. Copies of typical reports are as follows—

EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY.

CHEMICAL.	<i>Results in parts per 100,000.</i>		
	Appearance	Colour	Odour
Colour—Normal.	.....	.....	Clear and Bright
Reaction pH Neutral—7.8	.....	.....	None.
Electric Conductivity at 20°C	.....	.....	Free Carbonic Acid—0.22
Total Solids, 180°C	.....	.....	275
Chlorine in Chlorides	.....	.....	18.5
Nitrogen in Nitrates—0.64	.....	.....	2.2
Hardness : Permanent	.....	.....	Nitrites—absent
Temporary	.....	.....	6.0
Total	.....	.....	3.5
Metals	.....	.....	9.5
Free Ammonia	.....	.....	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	0.0000
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	.....	.....	0.0000
			0.0100
BACTERIOLOGICAL—			
			<i>No. Bacteria per c.c.</i>
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C	.....	.....	9
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C	.....	.....	1
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C	.....	.....	5
The Bacillus Coli	.....	present in —	Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii	.....	present in —	Absent in 100 c.c.
(B.—Enteritidis Sporogenes)			

DORKING WATER COMPANY.

	<i>Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.</i>		
	Turbidity	Colour	Odour
Colour	.....	.....	Clear and Bright
Odour	.....	.....	Normal
Reaction pH.	.....	.....	None
Free Carbonic Acid	.....	.....	Neutral 6.8
Electric Conductivity at 20°C	.....	.....	3.3
Total Solids, 180°C	.....	.....	355
Chlorine in Chlorides	.....	.....	24.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.....	.....	2.2
Nitrites	.....	.....	0.64
Hardness : Permanent	.....	.....	Absent
Temporary	.....	.....	6.5
Total	.....	.....	8.5
Metals	.....	.....	15.0
Free Ammonia	.....	.....	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	0.0000
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	.....	.....	0.0016
No. of Bacteria per c.c.—			<i>Bacteriological Results.</i>
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C	.....	.....	4
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C	.....	.....	3
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C	.....	.....	4
Bacillus Coli	.....	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii	.....	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.

In the parishes of Wotton and Abinger many premises are dependent on local water supplies obtained from springs, wells, and the collection of rain water. Similar conditions occur in the more isolated parts of other parishes. In many cases the water supply thus obtained is wholesome and adequate, in other cases it is not so good. Arrangements for the extension of main water supplies to the Haroldslea area of Horley, and to Forest Green in the Parish of Abinger, are now being made, and will enable many wells yielding a polluted supply to be abandoned.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following Outfall Works are situated in the District—

BETCHWORTH	The Outfall Works in connection with this Parish consist of pumping plant, settling tanks and filter beds. The works are situated within the area controlled by the Dorking Urban District Council.
CAPEL	These Works comprise pumping plant, settling tanks and filter beds.
CHARLWOOD	The system of sewage purification on this Farm is carried out by broad irrigation over an area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. As it serves only a small portion of the Parish—less than 150 persons—the area is adequate for the purpose.
HOLMWOOD	These Works comprise settling tanks, contact beds and broad irrigation.
HORLEY	The Outfall Works in connection with this Parish consist of pumping plant, screens and broad irrigation over an area of approximately 27 acres.
OCKLEY	There are two Outfall Works in this Parish, comprising dousing chambers, settling tanks and filter beds.

The Horley Outfall Works are undergoing extensive reconstruction, and main drainage is being extended to Salfords.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Several complaints of pollution of streams and water courses within the area were received during the year. In accordance with the usual procedure, these complaints were forwarded to the Thames Conservancy Board to be dealt with, as in every instance the streams and water courses have formed part of the Mole drainage area.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation within the area consists of water closets and earth closets; where possible it is always the practice to persuade the owners of property to substitute water closets for earth closets. In every case where a privy is found to exist a statutory notice is served calling for its abolition.

During the year several properties in the Betchworth Parish were connected to the Sewer, and the existing pail closets demolished or converted.

## SCAVENGING.

House refuse is collected in the parishes of—

BETCHWORTH	Monthly collection is undertaken by contract, and tip provided by Contractor.
CAPEL	By contract, as above.
CHARLWOOD	A system of scavenging has now been inaugurated for this Parish. The work is carried out by contract for a monthly collection, and the refuse is taken to the Horley Sewage Farm for disposal.
HOLMWOOD	A weekly collection is undertaken by direct labour, and disposed of at Holmwood Sewage Farm.
HORLEY	A weekly collection is carried out in the central parts of Horley, and a fortnightly collection in the remaining portions of the Parish. The refuse is dealt with at the Horley Outfall Works.
HEADLEY	Monthly collection is undertaken by contract, and a tip is provided by the Contractor.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to Mr. F. E. Traviss, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the following details of the work carried out by his Department during the year.

## INSPECTIONS (INCLUDING RE-INSPECTIONS) OF—

Dwelling-houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	494
Slaughter-houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308
Factories and Workshops .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157

## BAKEHOUSES, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 194 bakehouses, factories and workshops on the Register. All these premises are systematically inspected, and no serious defects were observed during the year.

The following details are obtained from the Register—

Factories (including Factory Laundries) .....	.....	.....	35
Workshops .....	.....	.....	143
Bakehouses .....	.....	.....	16
<hr/>			
194			

(1) INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
<b>Factories</b> ..... ..... (including Factory Laundries)	34	3	—
<b>Workshops</b> ..... ..... (including Workshop Laundries)	69	—	—
<b>Workplaces</b> ..... ..... (other than Outworkers' premises)	54	—	—
<b>Total</b> .....	157	3	—

(2) DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prose- cutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts</i> —*				
Want of Cleanliness .....	2	2	—	—
Want of Ventilation .....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of floors .....	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances .....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation				
Insufficient .....	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .....	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Acts</i> —				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .....	—	—	—	—
Other offences .....	1	1	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
<b>Total</b> .....	4	4	—	—

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(3) OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.  
No action was necessary.

OUTWORKERS.

One list was received from a Metropolitan Borough respecting one outworker in the tailoring trade. The premises were found on inspection to be quite suitable.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The provision of the Byelaws for Tents, Vans and Sheds, etc., used for human habitation, have been exercised.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Complaint was received of smoke emanating from a brickworks at Capel. Observation was kept but no action was found necessary.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are nineteen elementary schools in the district. On the whole the sanitary conditions are satisfactory. Improvements to drainage have been effected at the Okewood Hill, Newdigate and Abinger Common Schools.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There are two privately owned swimming pools in the district open to members of the public. They are equipped with continuous filtration plants and the water receives a continuous dosage of chlorine in suitable strength.

DISINFESTATION.

Nine houses were fumigated for vermin during the year.

4.—HOUSING.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

*I.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	298
(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	380
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	298
(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	380
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	4

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ... ... ...	68
<i>II.—Remedy of defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ... ... ...	61
<i>III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:</i>	
<i>A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners ... ... ... ...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
<i>B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ... ... ... ...	Nil.
(2) Numbers of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners ... ... ... ...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
<i>C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... ...	Nil.
<i>D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ... ... ... ...	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ... ... ... ...	Nil.
<i>IV.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:</i>	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ... ... ...	2
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	2
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	21½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ... ... ...	Nil.

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	6
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...				48½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	Nil.

## 5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Registered Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Wholesale Purveyors of Milk	.....	.....	179
Number of Registered Retailers	.....	.....	102
Number of inspections made during the year	.....	.....	494
Number of Cowsheds improved in lighting and ventilation	.....	.....	9
Number of Cowsheds paved and drained	.....	.....	14
Number of Cowsheds limewashed after notice	.....	.....	50

### DESIGNATED MILK SUPPLY.

The following licences for the sale of designated milk were granted by the Dorking and Horley Rural District Council—

Dealer's Licence to sell Accredited Milk	.....	.....	1
” ” ” ” Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	1
” ” ” ” Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	1

Ten milk producers are licensed by the Surrey County Council for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk and forty-one for Accredited milk.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF MILK.

Information was received from the Public Health Department of the Borough of Reigate regarding thirty-nine samples of ungraded milk retailed in that district but produced in the Rural District.

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that, in the course of the three-monthly examination made of all herds in the district, thirty-nine cows-in-milk were detected to be suffering from tuberculosis, compared with twenty-five in 1936. The animals were slaughtered and the diagnosis confirmed by post-mortem examination, compensation being paid on the statutory scale.

### MEAT.

There are eight slaughter-houses in the district, four registered and four licensed. Three hundred and forty-five visits were paid to the premises this year.

A weekly market is held at Horley on Wednesdays, and is regularly visited.

Meat to a total of 94 stone was condemned, and voluntarily surrendered during the year. Details are given in Table III.

Nineteen applications for licenses to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, were received, and all were granted after consideration by the Council.

TABLE III.  
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed (if known) .....	289	4	276	2825	1320
Number Inspected .....	156	4	156	513	746
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	—	2	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	—	—	—	—	2 heads 1 liver
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .....	—	50%	—	—	0.4%
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis .....	—	—	—	—	—

#### ADULTERATION OF FOODS, ETC.

The Surrey County Council are the authorities for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that one hundred and twenty samples of milk, two of butter, and sixteen of other articles were analysed. Three prosecutions were undertaken for the adulteration of milk and convictions obtained.

#### 6.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

##### (1) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table IV shows the totals of the various infectious diseases notified during 1937, classified according to age, together with the number of cases removed to Hospital and the total deaths from each disease. Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious disease in the various parishes.

**SMALLPOX.**—No case of smallpox was notified during the year. No primary vaccination or re-vaccination was performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Prevention of Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—Eight cases of scarlet fever were notified, compared with forty-four in 1936. The case-rate per thousand of population was 0.39, compared with a rate of 2.33 for England and Wales as a whole.

Of the eight cases notified, five were admitted to the Reigate Joint Isolation Hospital for treatment. The remaining three cases were nursed in their own homes, after it had been ascertained that medical and nursing care was available, that adequate isolation could be provided, and that no trade or business likely to be a medium of spread of infection was being carried on at the premises.

No death was registered as being caused by scarlet fever.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Thirteen cases were notified, compared with fourteen in 1936, giving a case-rate per thousand population of 0.64, compared with the rate of 1.49 for England and Wales as a whole.

Five of these cases occurred in connection with an outbreak occurring at the end of the year, and in the early part of 1938, at a children's home in Horley. They were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, where three unfortunately died of the disease.

A full report was made to the Council on this outbreak and the following conclusions reached—

(1) The need for the administration of antitoxin at the earliest possible moment and in adequate doses, if favourable results are to be obtained by its use.

(2) The importance of the administration of antitoxin in suspected cases of clinical diphtheria, pending the completion of bacteriological examinations.

(3) The importance of a routine procedure on admission of a newcomer to a children's home, to minimise the risk of introduction of infectious disease. Such items as a recent medical examination, swabs from nose and throat, and if possible a period of quarantine should be included.

(4) The need to create, in all children's homes, a general state of immunity against diphtheritic infection by active immunisation of all children, nursing and domestic staff. For this purpose consent by the parent or guardian to immunisation should be made a condition of admission.

In addition four patients were admitted to Hospital for observation for the disease in whom the diagnosis was not confirmed on further examination.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**—Progress has been made with the Council's scheme for immunisation against diphtheria, and 168 children attending elementary schools received the treatment during the year. Provision is also made in the scheme for the supply to medical practitioners, free of charge, of immunising material for the treatment of children up to school leaving age.

During the coming year it is proposed to hold regular clinics for this treatment at Horley and at Dorking, at which persons of all ages will be able to receive the treatment free of charge. The places and times of these clinics are as follows—

Technical Institute, Horley—1st Wednesday of each month, 2.30 p.m.  
Dene Street Clinic, Dorking—1st Wednesday of each month, 10 a.m.

**DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.**—By arrangement with the chemists mentioned below, diphtheria antitoxin is available on request to medical practitioners for prophylactic or curative purposes for patients not in a position to afford it.

Messrs. Hocken Ltd., 33, Station Road, Redhill ('phone, Redhill 776).  
Messrs. Hocken Ltd., Tower Road, Tadworth ('phone, Burgh Heath 138).  
Mr. G. Crawford, Station Road, Horley ('phone, Horley 40).  
Messrs. Clark & Co., High Street, Dorking ('phone, Dorking 2554).

**PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.**—No notification of puerperal fever was received. One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified, the incidence rate per thousand births being 3.45. Both these conditions are now notifiable as puerperal pyrexia and the rate per 1,000 births for England and Wales during the year was 13.93.

The Surrey County Council is the authority for Maternity and Child Welfare, and in its scheme provides for any necessary institutional treatment, or for the obtaining of consultant's opinion, or of special bacteriological examinations.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**—One case was notified during the year. The patient presumably contracted the disease at Croydon where she was at school during the period of the epidemic which occurred in that district. Arrangements were made for her to be nursed at home. The case-rate per 1,000 population was 0.05, compared with a similar rate for England and Wales.

TABLE IV.

Disease.	Cases Notified.												Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Deaths.
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over.		
Smallpox .....														
Scarlet Fever .....														
Diphtheria .....		1	1	1	3	4	3	1					13	13
Enteric Fever .....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					1	
Pneumonia .....		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	6	3	20	
Erysipelas .....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Puerperal Pyrexia .....								1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dysentery .....								1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	—	3	3	3	10	4	3	5	5	7	3	47	18
													At all ages.	

TABLE V.

Disease.	Abinger.	Betchworth	Buckland.	Capel.	Charlwood.	Headley	Holmwood	Horley.	Leigh.	Newdigate.	Ockley.	Wotton.	Entire District.
Scarlet Fever	1	3						1		3			8
Diphtheria	4	—						6		—	2	1	13
Enteric Fever	—	—			1								1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—		1	—			1					1
Pneumonia	3	—	1	4	—	1	8	1	—	—	1	1	20
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Dysentery .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	9	3	1	6	—	1	17	2	3	3	3	2	47

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of thirty-one new cases of tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table VI, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from this disease during the same period.

The new cases include, in addition to those officially notified, seven of patients who came into the district from other districts in which they had already been notified, and two of persons who died from tuberculosis without previous notification. Un-notified tuberculosis deaths therefore constituted 16.6% of the total tuberculosis deaths.

There were eleven deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, representing an annual death rate of 0.54 per thousand population, compared with the rate of 0.58 for England and Wales as a whole. There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the death rate from this condition being 0.05, and the corresponding rate for England and Wales 0.11. The total tuberculosis death rate was therefore 0.6, compared with the rate per thousand population of 0.7 for England and Wales as a whole.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, nor under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

TABLE VI.

AGE PERIOD.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10 to 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1
20 to 25	—	—	3	1	—	2	2	—
25 to 35	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	—
35 to 45	—	—	4	3	1	—	2	1
45 to 55	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
55 to 65	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	—	15	10	4	2	8	3	1

## TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEES.

Two tuberculosis Care Committees exist, whose activities cover the whole of the district. The Dorking and District Care Committee works within the area of the Dorking Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the eastern Parishes are served by the Care Committee formed to work in association with the Redhill Dispensary.





